

# Simulating dynamics and topological phases of cold fermionic gases

Lei Wang  
ETH Zurich

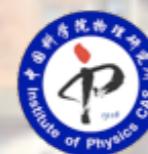
Collaborators:



Ping Nang Ma  
Ilia Zintchenko  
Alexey Soluyanov  
Matthias Troyer



Sebastiano Pilati

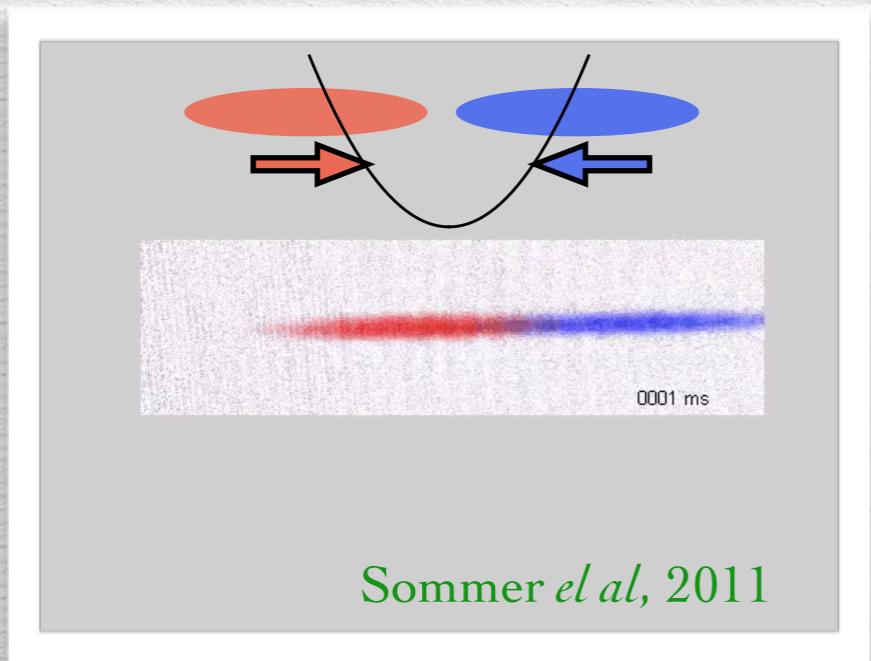


Xi Dai

# Numerical simulations for dynamics of fermionic atoms in high dimensions

- ❖ It is difficult
- ❖ But, there were experiments...

Collision in a 3D trap



Expansion in 2D optical lattice

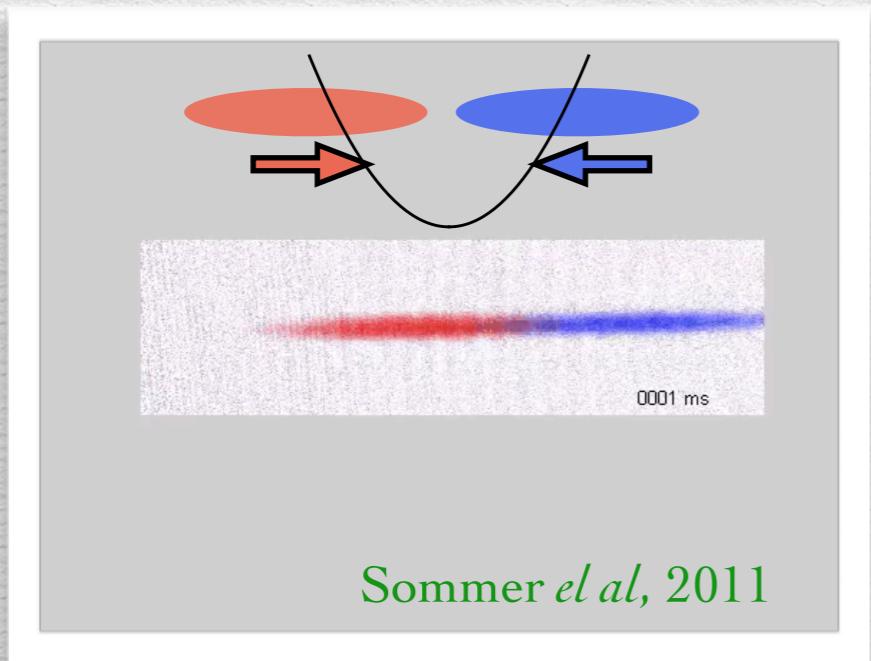


Schneider et al, 2012

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# Density functional theory

Hohenberg and Kohn 1964

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \Psi(\mathbf{r}_1, \mathbf{r}_2, \dots, \mathbf{r}_N) & \xrightarrow{\hspace{10em}} & \rho(\mathbf{r}) \\ \mathbb{R}^{3N} \mapsto \mathbb{C} & & \mathbb{R}^3 \mapsto \mathbb{R} \end{array}$$

- Hohenberg-Kohn theorem: **All** properties of the system are **completely** determined by the ground state density.
- **Exact** ground state density and energy can be obtained by minimizing a **universal** density functional.

# Density functional theory

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- Hohenberg-Kohn theorem: **All** properties of the system are **completely** determined by the ground state density.
- **Exact** ground state density and energy can be obtained by minimizing a **universal** density functional.
- In practice, obtain many-particle density from an auxiliary noninteracting system

Kohn and Sham 1965

$$(-\frac{\hbar^2 \nabla^2}{2m} + V_{\text{ext}} + V_{\text{H}}[\rho] + V_{\text{XC}}[\rho])\psi_j = \varepsilon_j \psi_j$$

# Time-dependent DFT

Runge and Gross, 1984

- ❖ Time-dependent density also plays a central role for non-equilibrium systems
- ❖ In practice, it is obtained from

$$i\frac{\partial}{\partial t}\psi_j(\mathbf{r},t) = \left[ -\frac{\hbar^2\nabla^2}{2m} + V_{\text{ext}}(\mathbf{r},t) + V_{\text{H}}(\mathbf{r},t) + V_{\text{xc}}[\rho(\mathbf{r}',t')](\mathbf{r},t) \right] \psi_j(\mathbf{r},t)$$

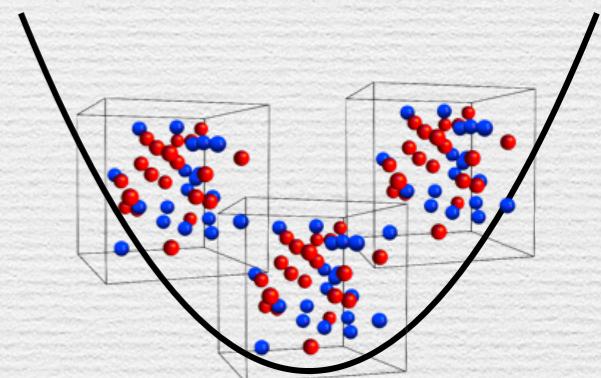
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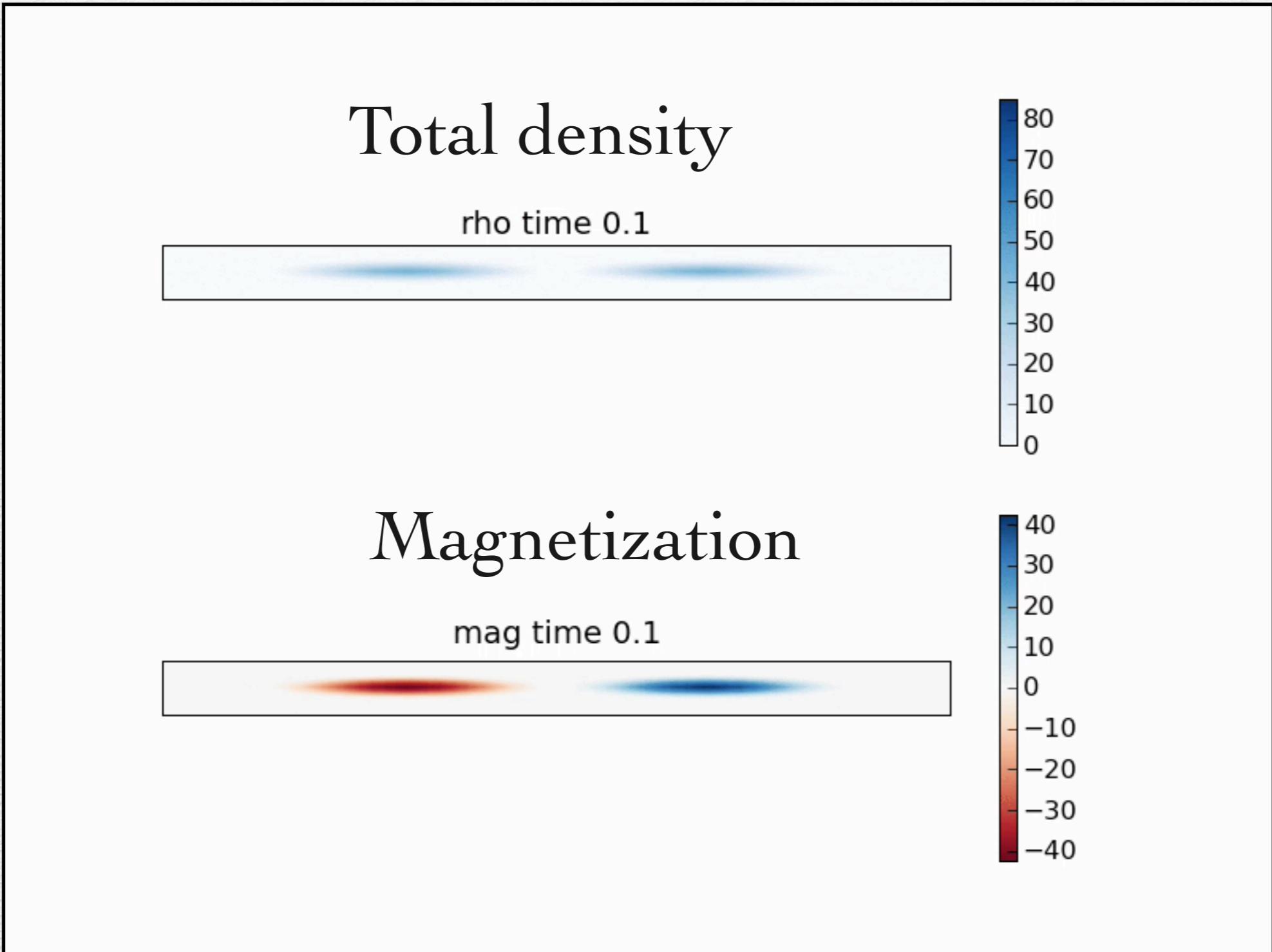
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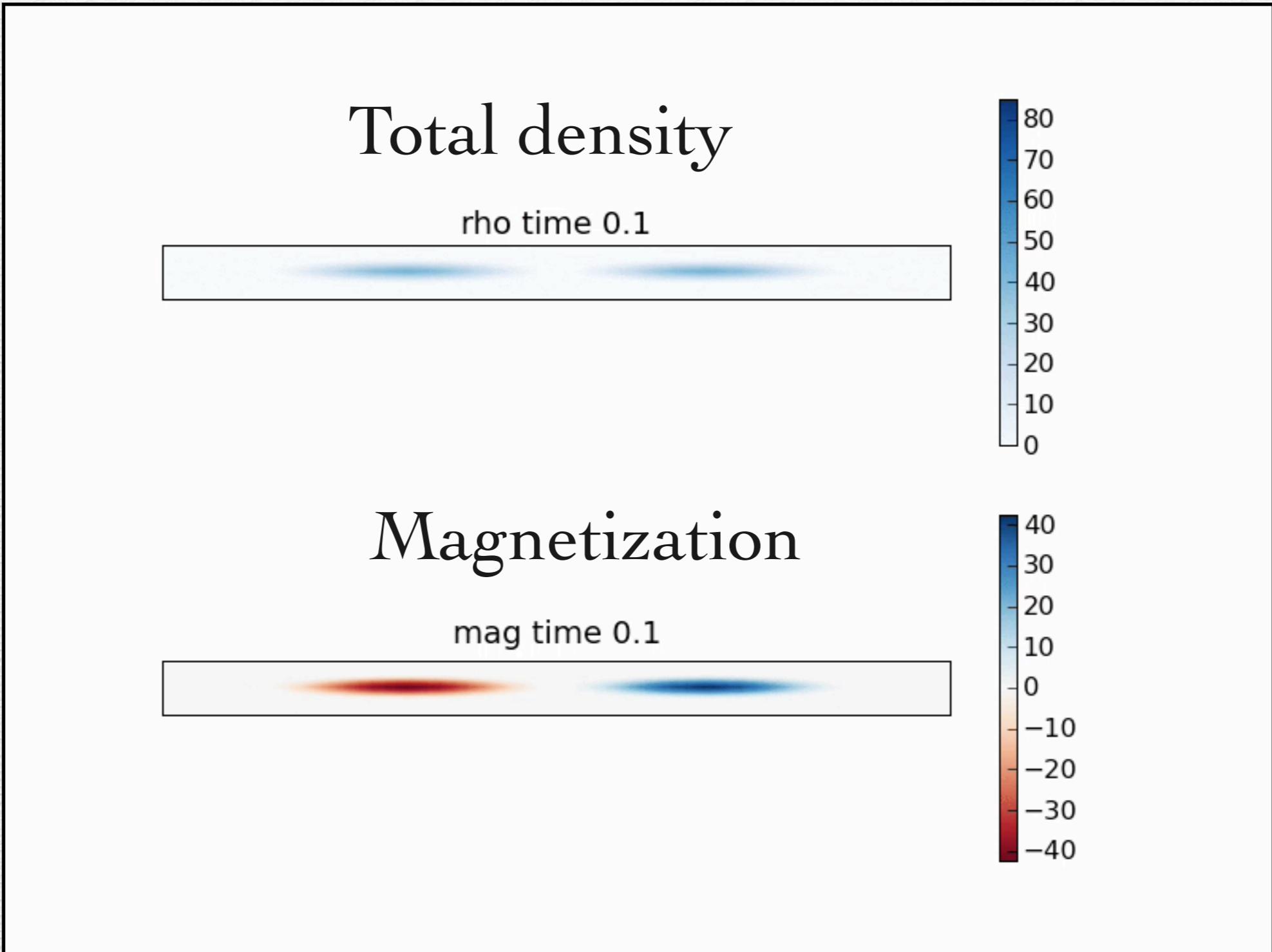
- ❖ We use the adiabatic local-density approximation
- ❖  $V_{\text{xc}}$  from diffusion Monte-Carlo simulation of uniform atomic gases Pilati *et al* 2010, Ping Nang Ma *et al* 2012



# Simulation of cloud collisions



# Simulation of cloud collisions



# Deep optical lattices: Time-dependent Gutzwiller method

Schiro and Fabrizio, 2010

$$H = - \sum_{i,j,\sigma} t_{ij} \hat{c}_{i\sigma}^\dagger \hat{c}_{j\sigma} + \sum_{i,\sigma} v_i^{\text{ext}} \hat{n}_{i\sigma} + U \sum_i \hat{n}_{i\uparrow} \hat{n}_{i\downarrow}$$

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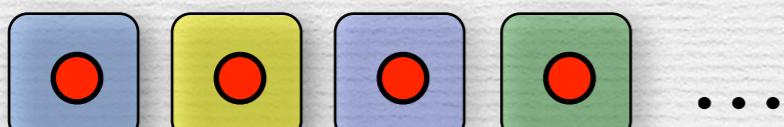
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$$\hat{b}_i = \begin{pmatrix} e \\ \uparrow \\ \downarrow \\ d \end{pmatrix}_i$$

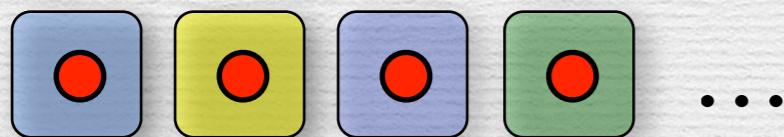
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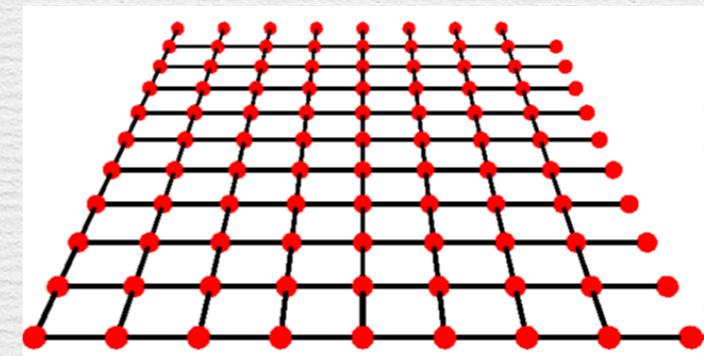
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$$t_{ij}^* = z_i^* t_{ij} z_j$$

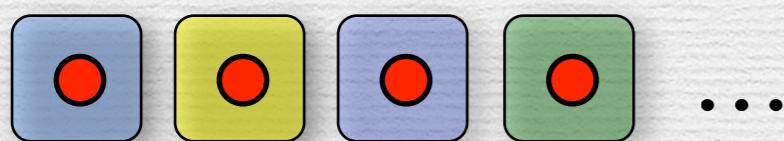
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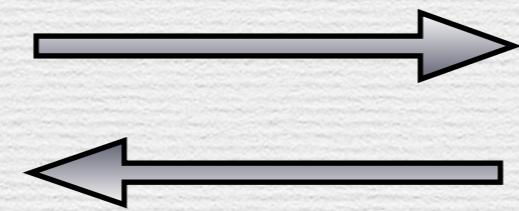
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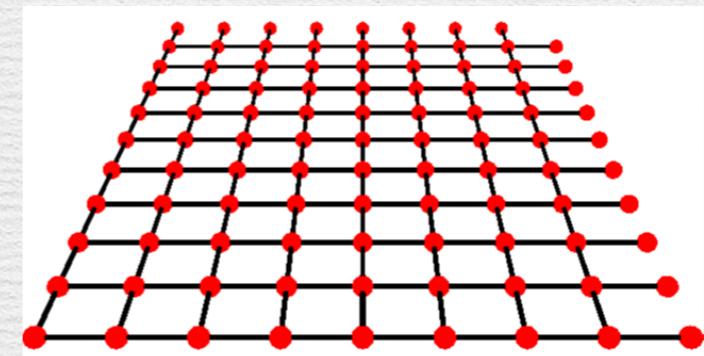
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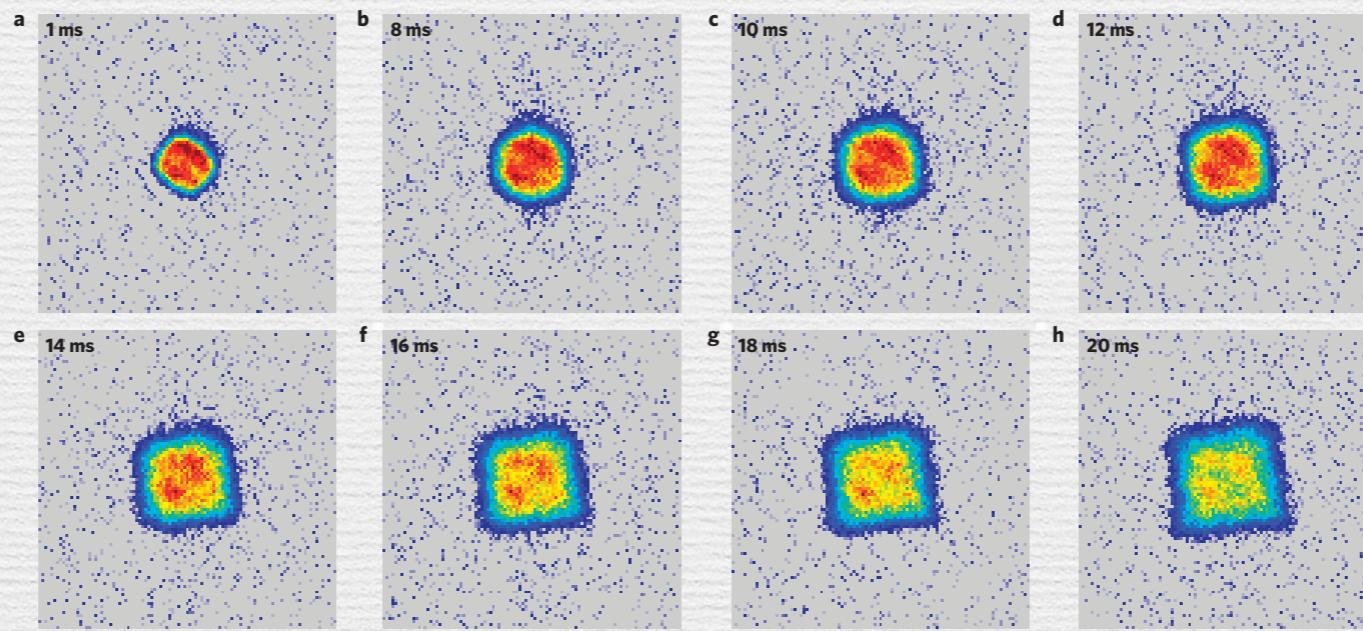
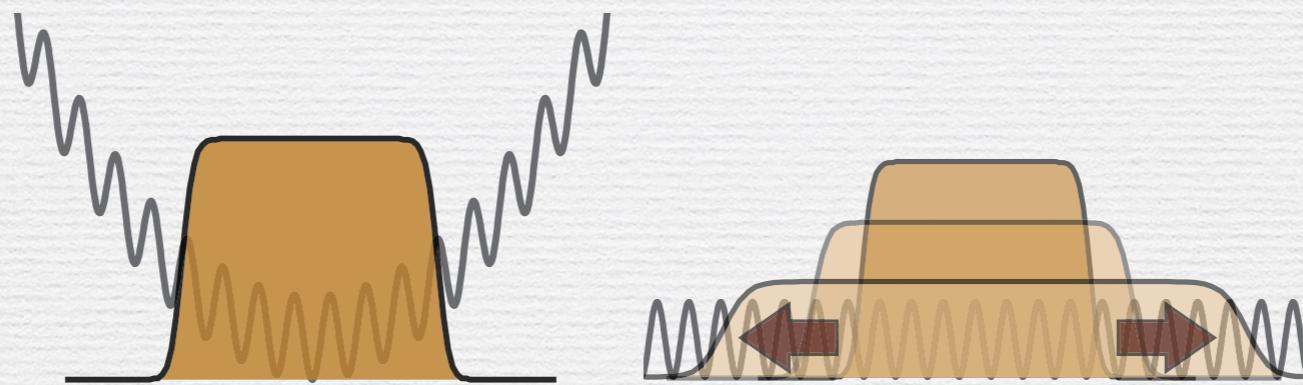
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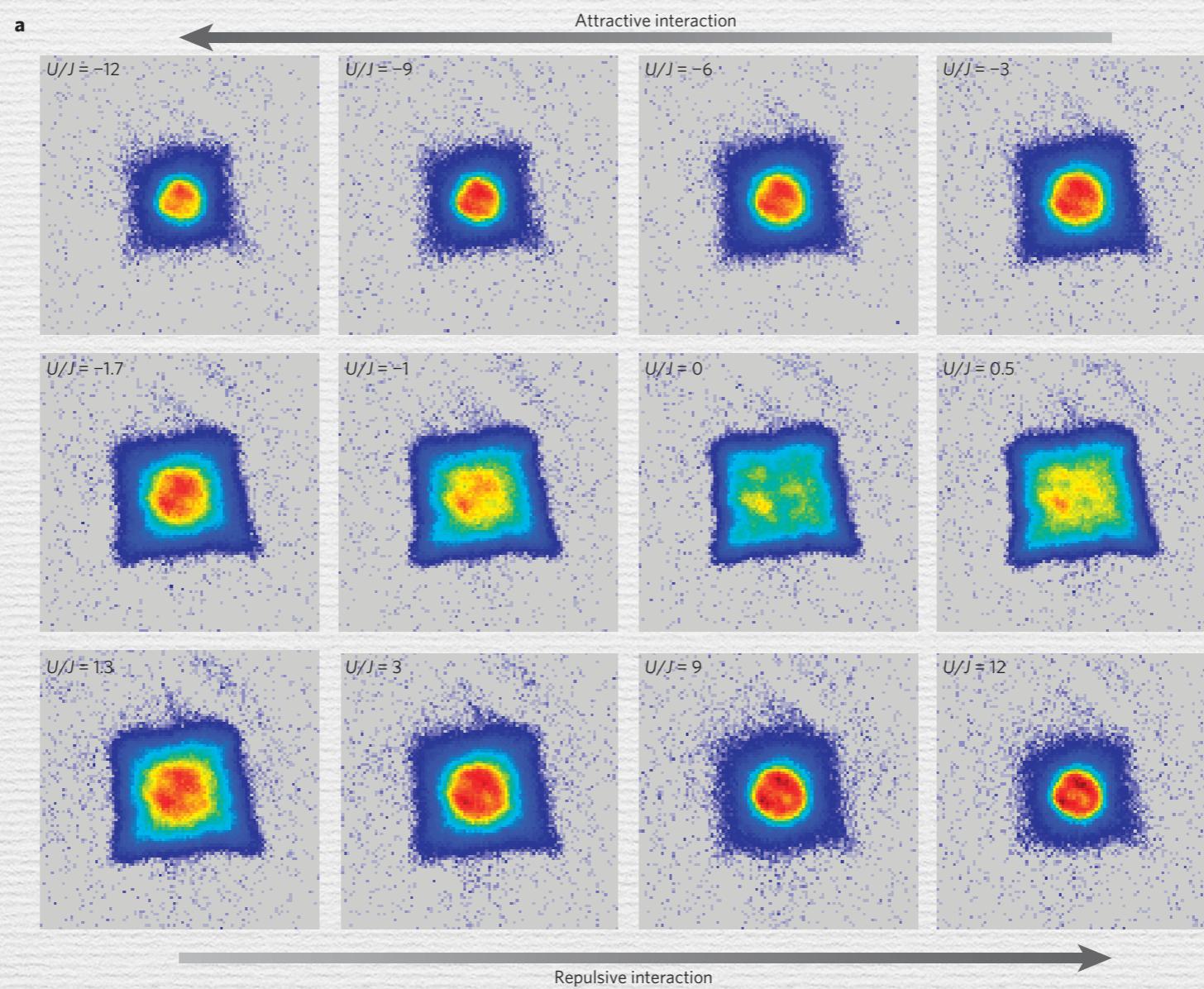
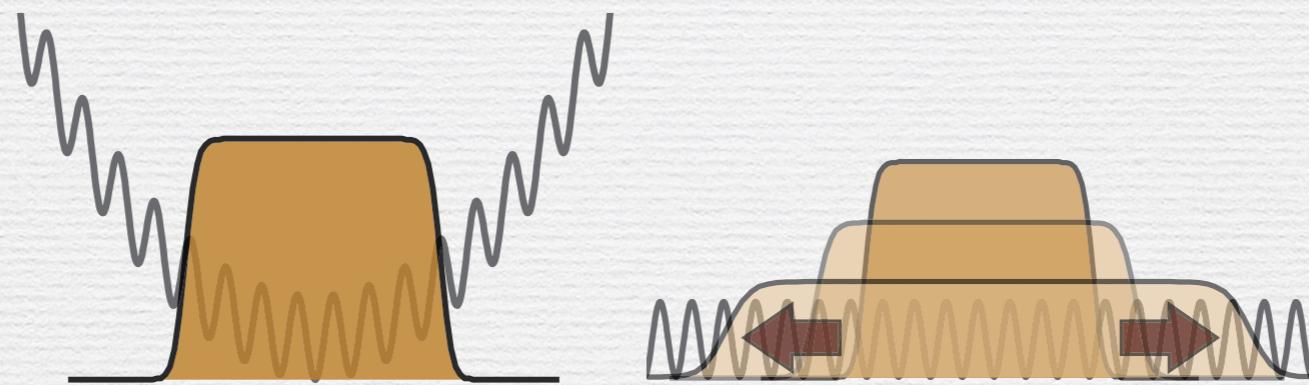
# Simulation of cloud expansion

Schneider *et al*, 2012



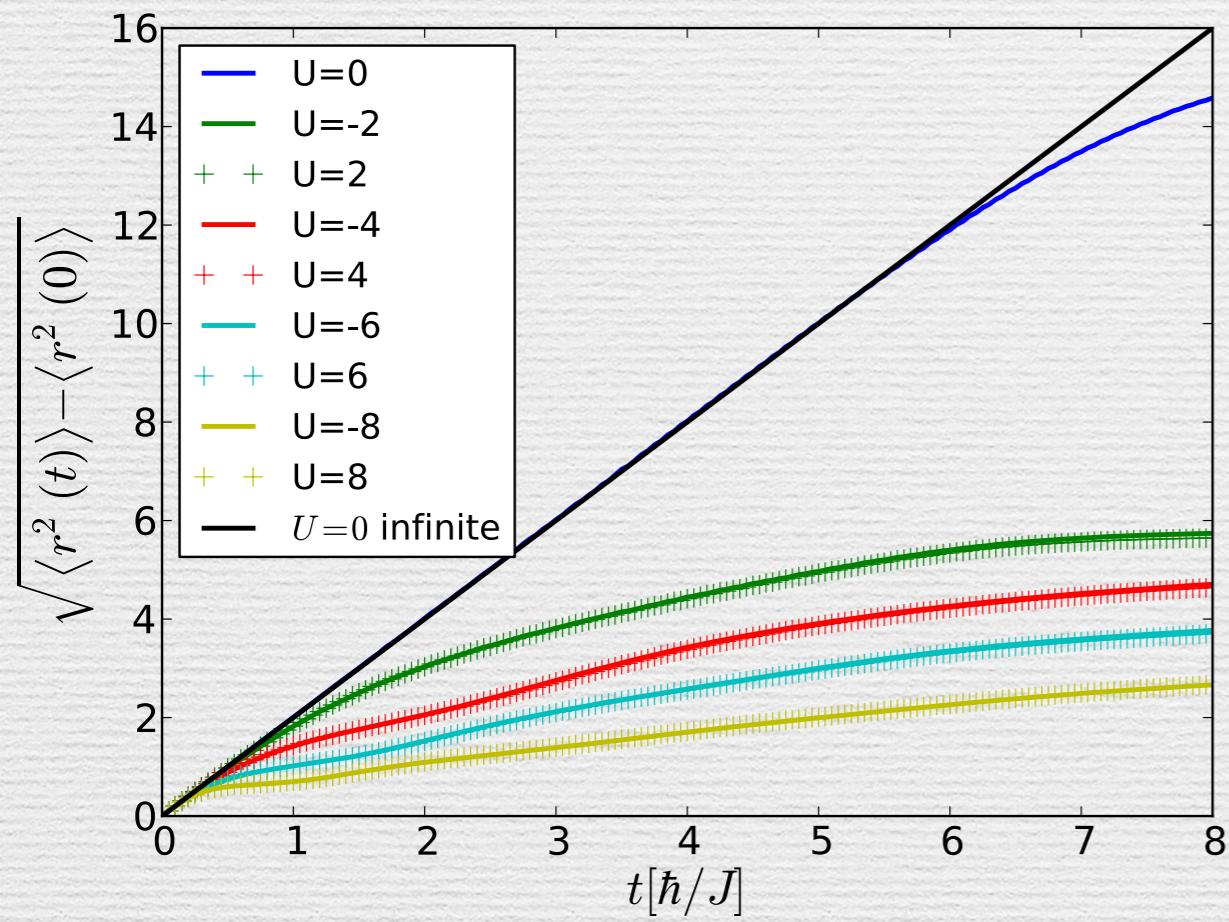
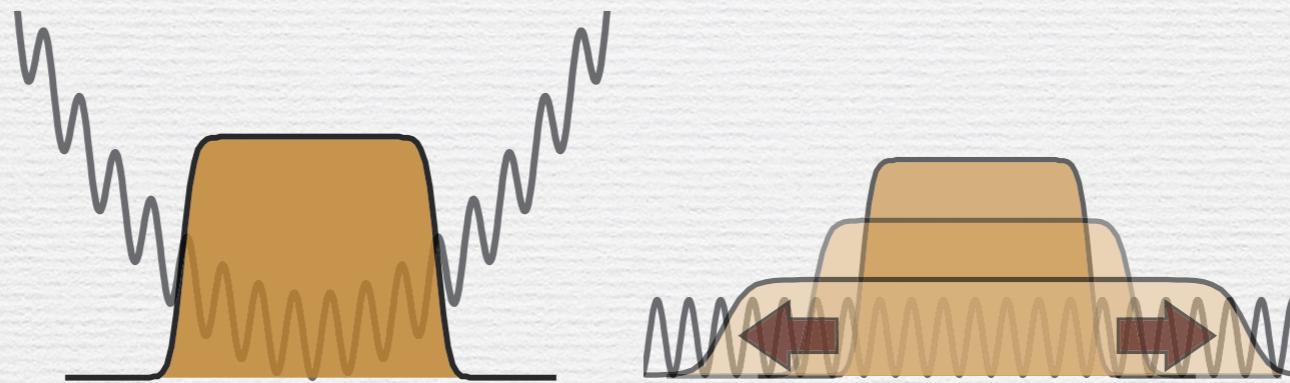
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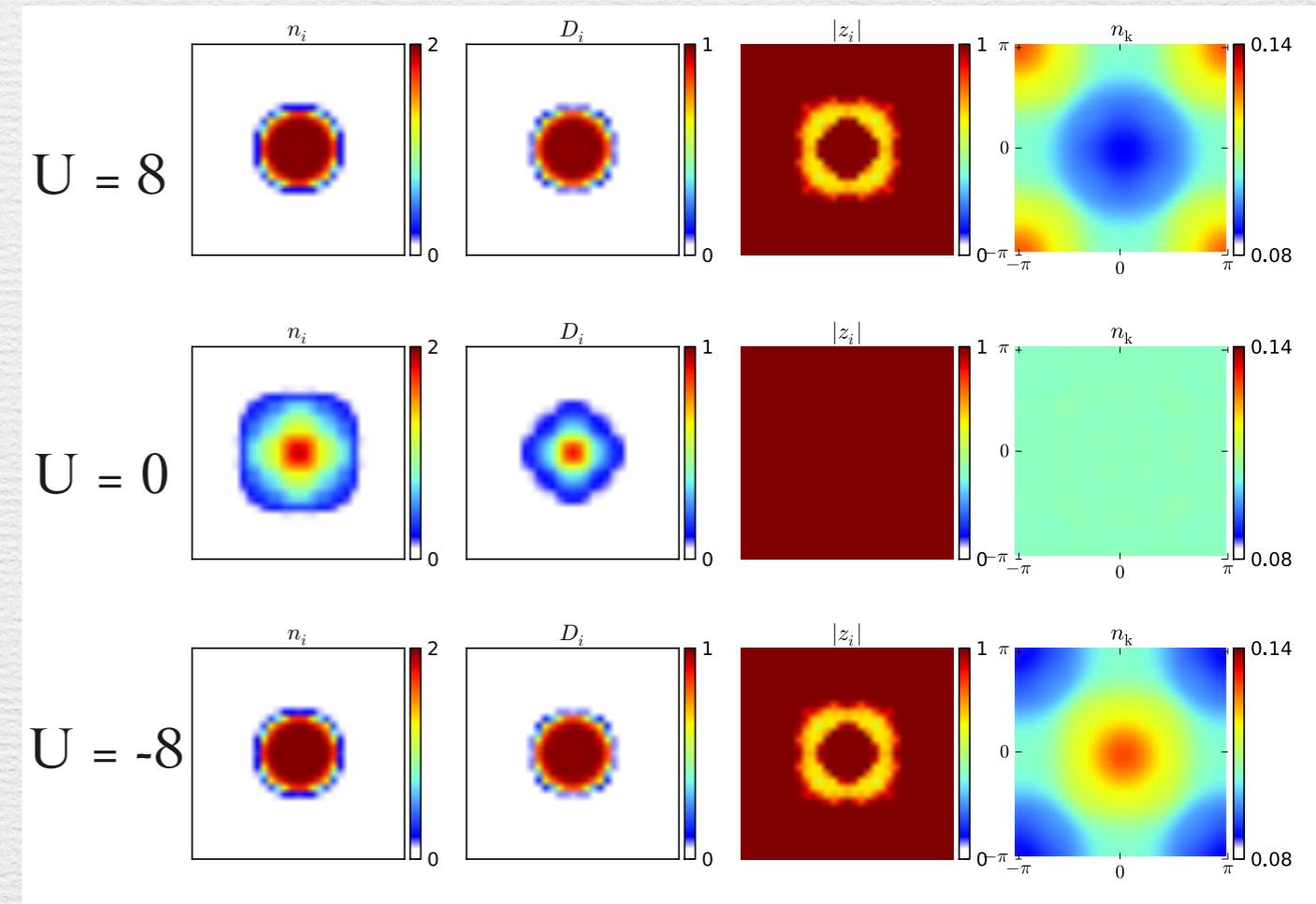
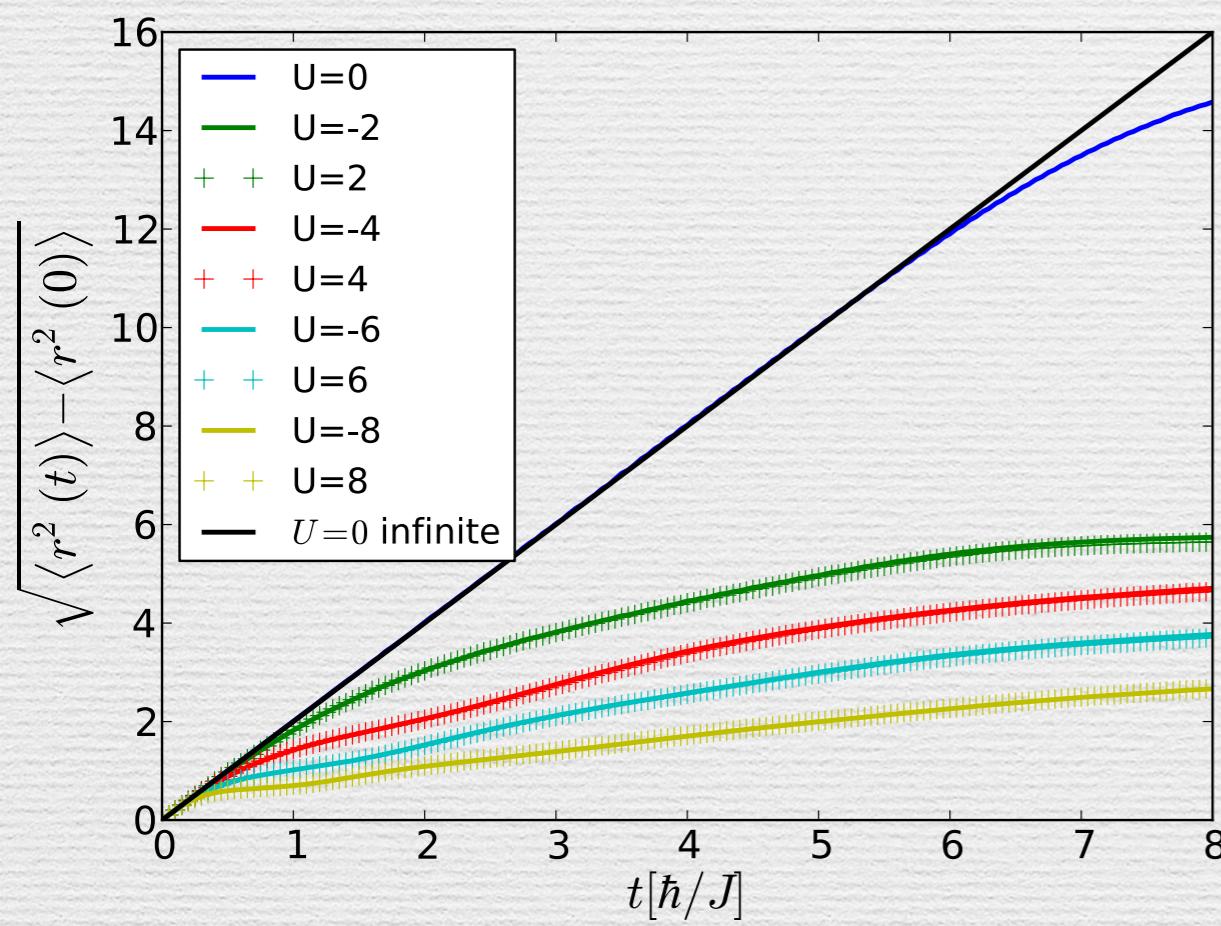
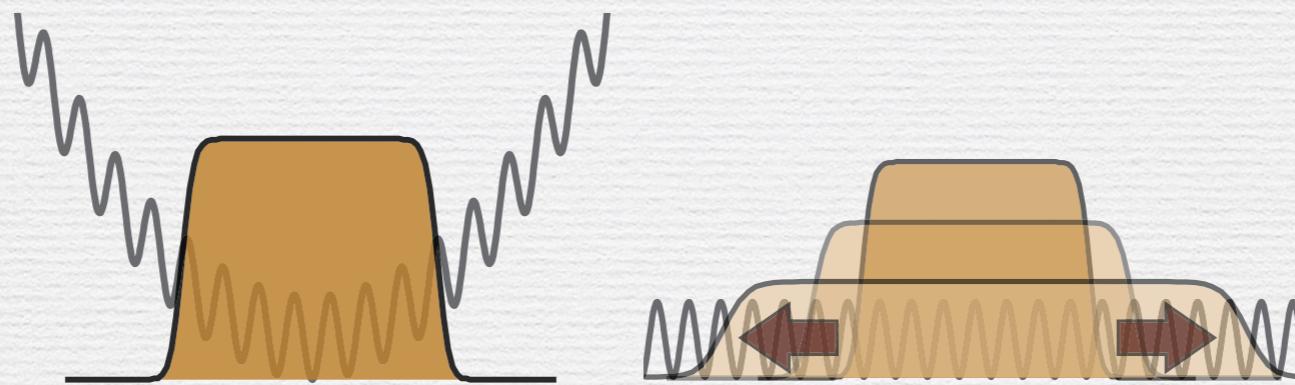
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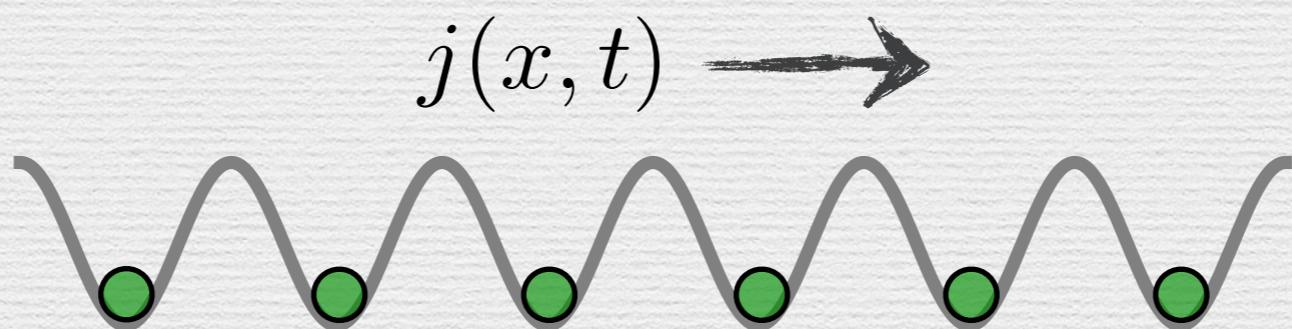


# Simulation of cloud expansion

Schneider *et al*, 2012



# Topological charge pumping of cold atoms



# Pumps



A **pump** is a device that moves fluids, or sometimes slurries, by mechanical action.

# Pumps



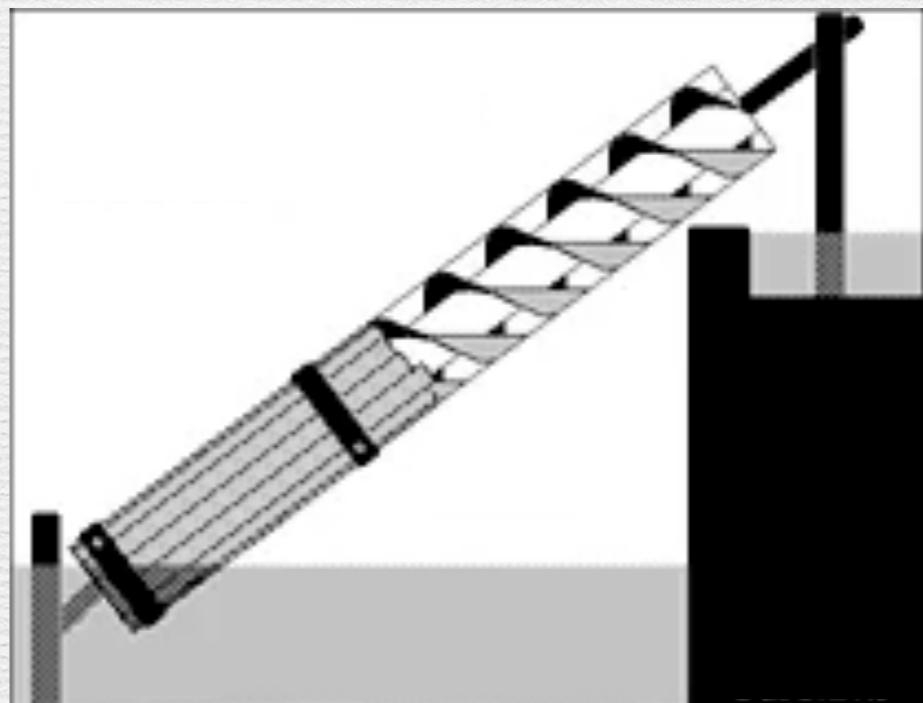
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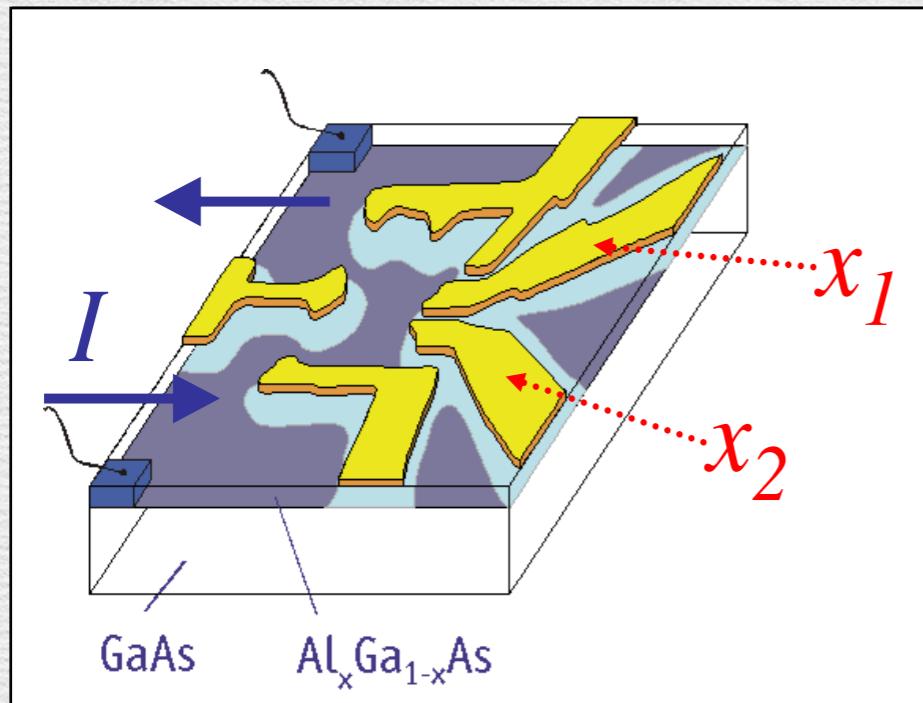


Archimedes' screw ~250 BC

# Pumps

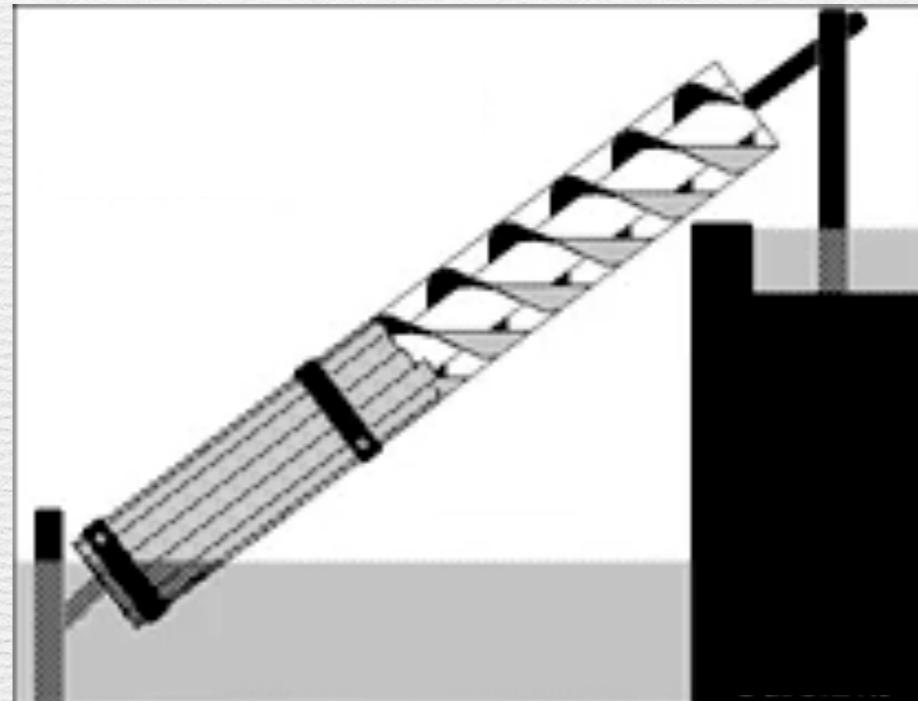


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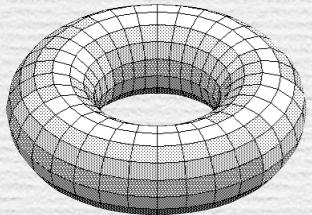
Switkes *et al* 1999

Buttiker, Brouwer, Zhou, Spivak, Altshuler ...



Archimedes' screw ~250 BC

# Topological pump

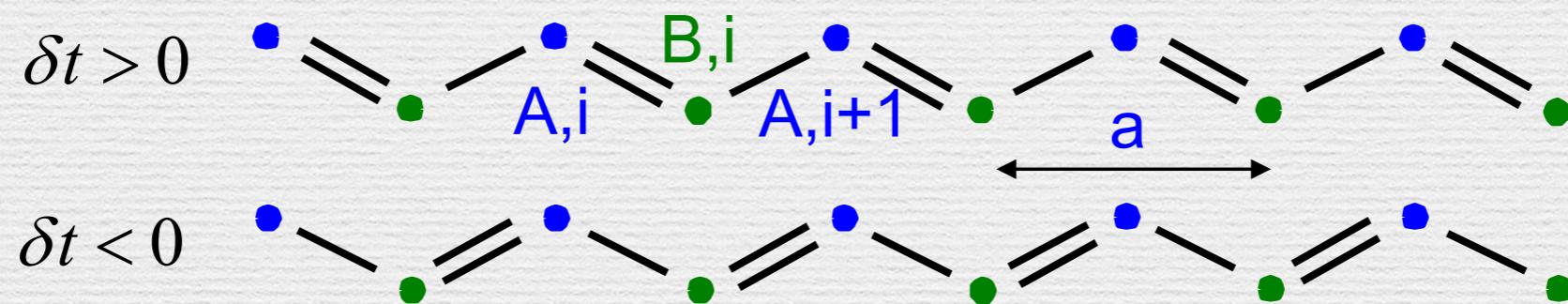


A **topological pump** transfers quantized charge in each pumping cycle.

Thouless, Niu, 1980s

$$H = \sum_i (t + \delta t) c_{Ai}^\dagger c_{Bi} + (t - \delta t) c_{Ai+1}^\dagger c_{Bi} + H.c.$$

Su, Schrieffer, Heeger, 1979

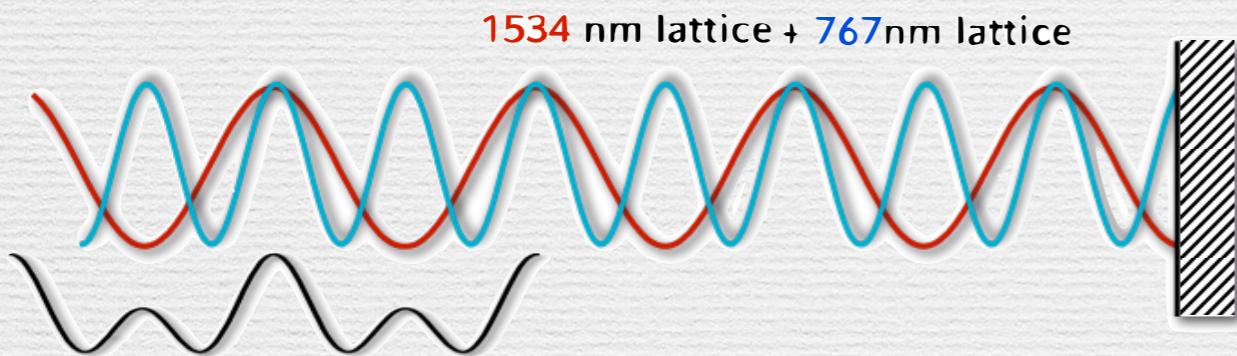


- ❖ Current flows in an insulating state
- ❖ No dissipation!
- ❖ Dynamical analog of quantum Hall effect

# Experimental progresses

## Optical Superlattice

Fölling *et al*, Atala *et al*

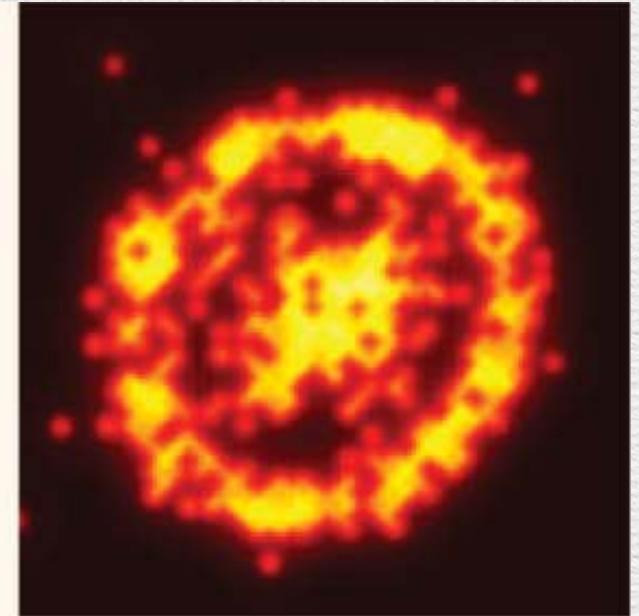


$$V_{\text{OL}}(x) = V_1 \cos^2 \left( \frac{2\pi x}{d} \right) + V_2 \cos^2 \left( \frac{\pi x}{d} - \varphi \right)$$

Full (independent) dynamical control over  $V_1$ ,  $V_2$  and  $\varphi$

## *in-situ* imaging

Gemelke, *et al*, Sherson *et al*, Bakr *et al*

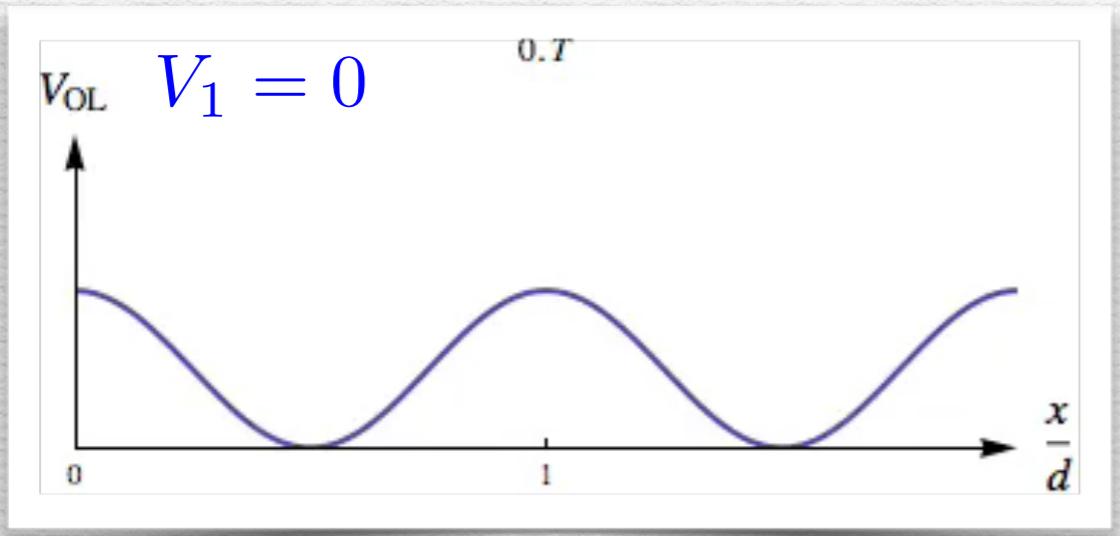


# 1D pumping lattices

$$V_{\text{OL}}(x,t) = V_1 \cos^2 \left( \frac{2\pi x}{d} \right) + V_2 \cos^2 \left( \frac{\pi x}{d} - \frac{\pi t}{T} \right)$$

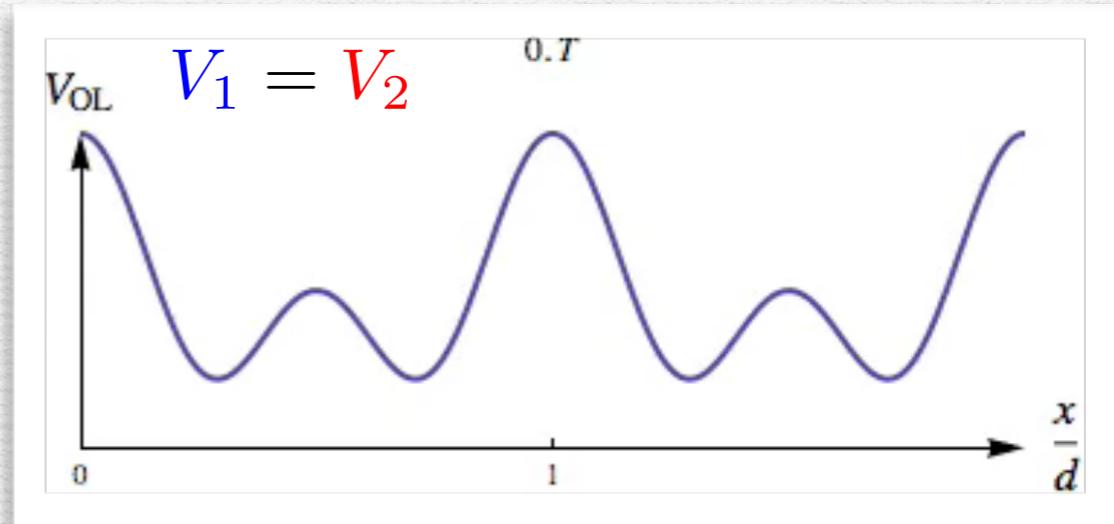
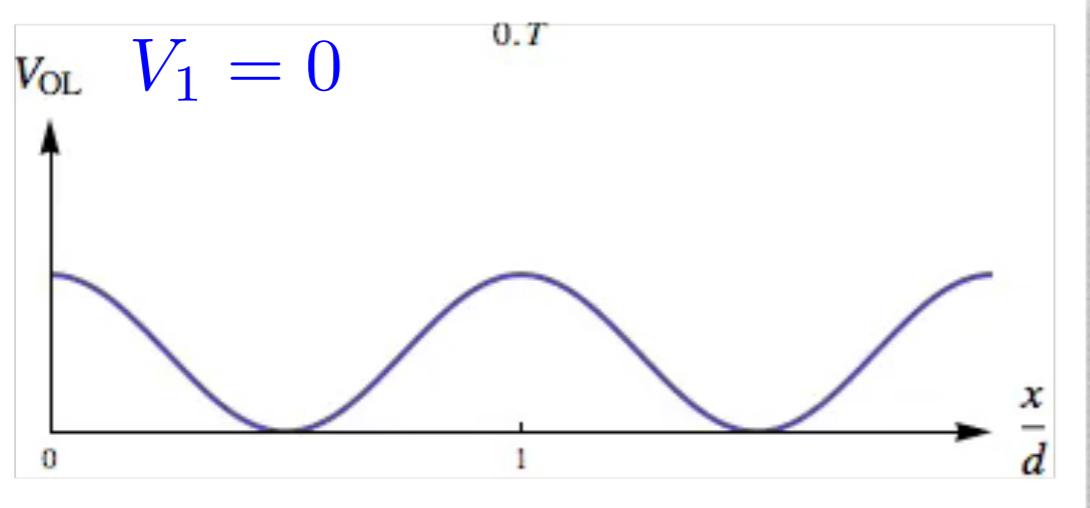
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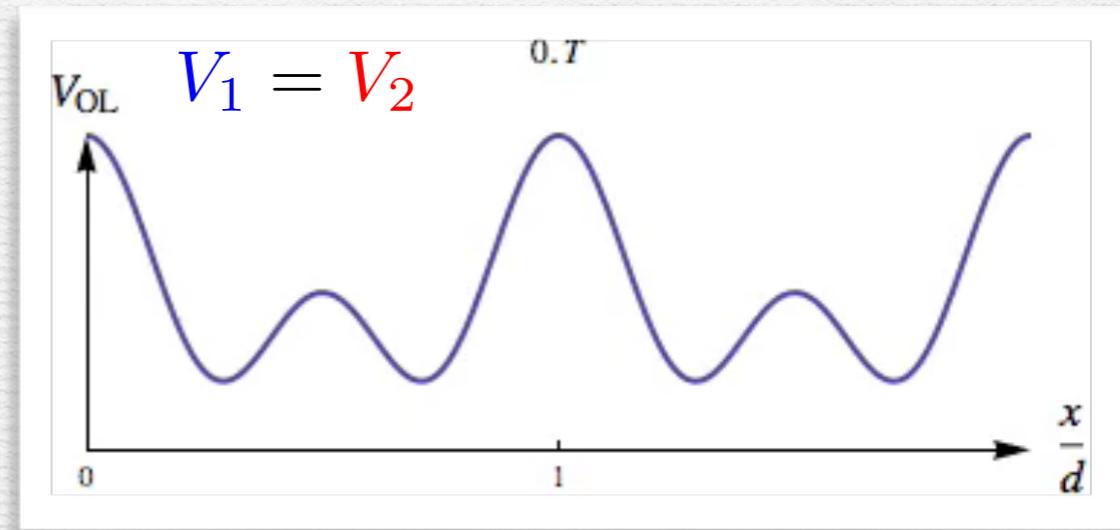
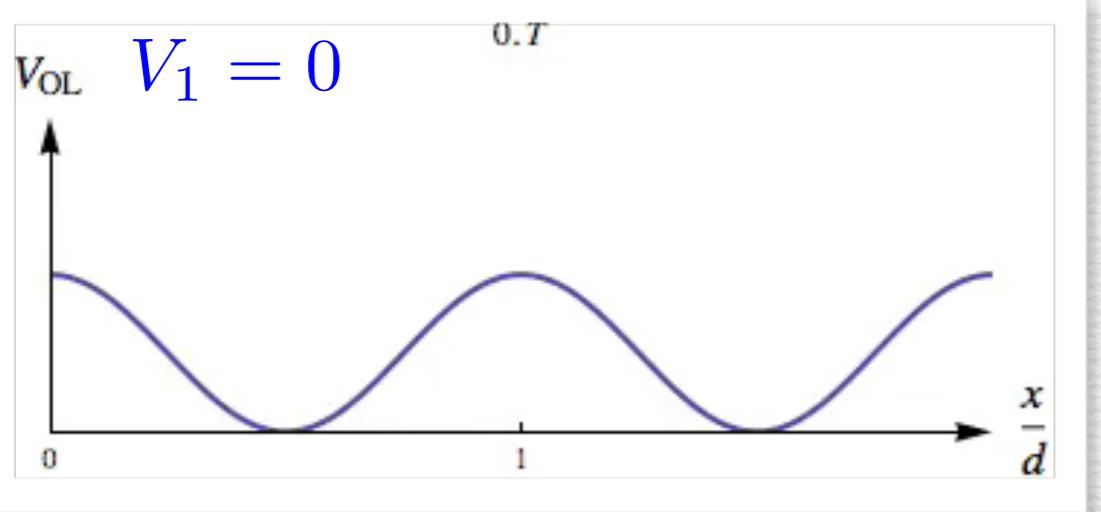
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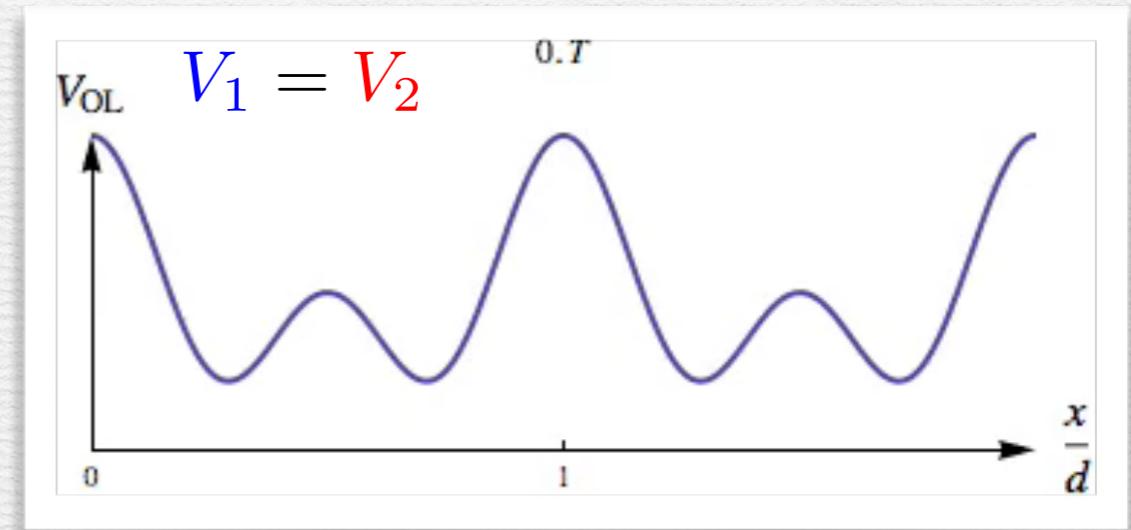
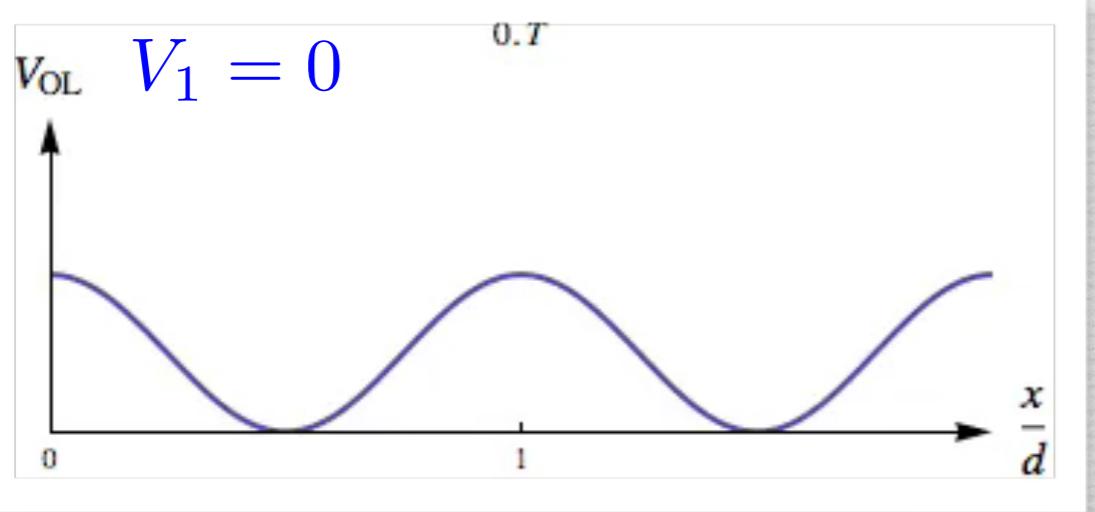
0 A — B — A — B

Su, Schrieffer, Heeger, 1979

$T/2$  A — B = A — B

# 1D pumping lattices

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0      A  $\equiv$  B  $\equiv$  A  $\equiv$  B

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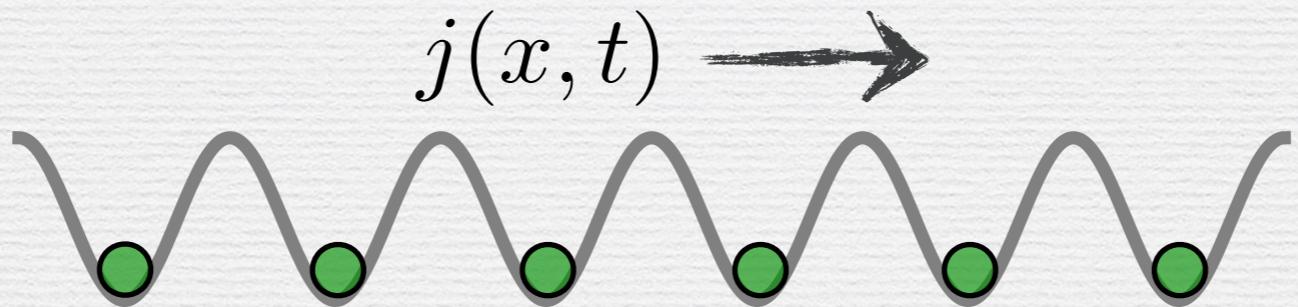
$T/4$     A  $\cdots$  B  $\cdots$  A  $\cdots$  B

Rice, Mele, 1982

$T/2$     A  $\equiv$  B  $\equiv$  A  $\equiv$  B

$3T/4$    A  $\cdots$  B  $\cdots$  A  $\cdots$  B

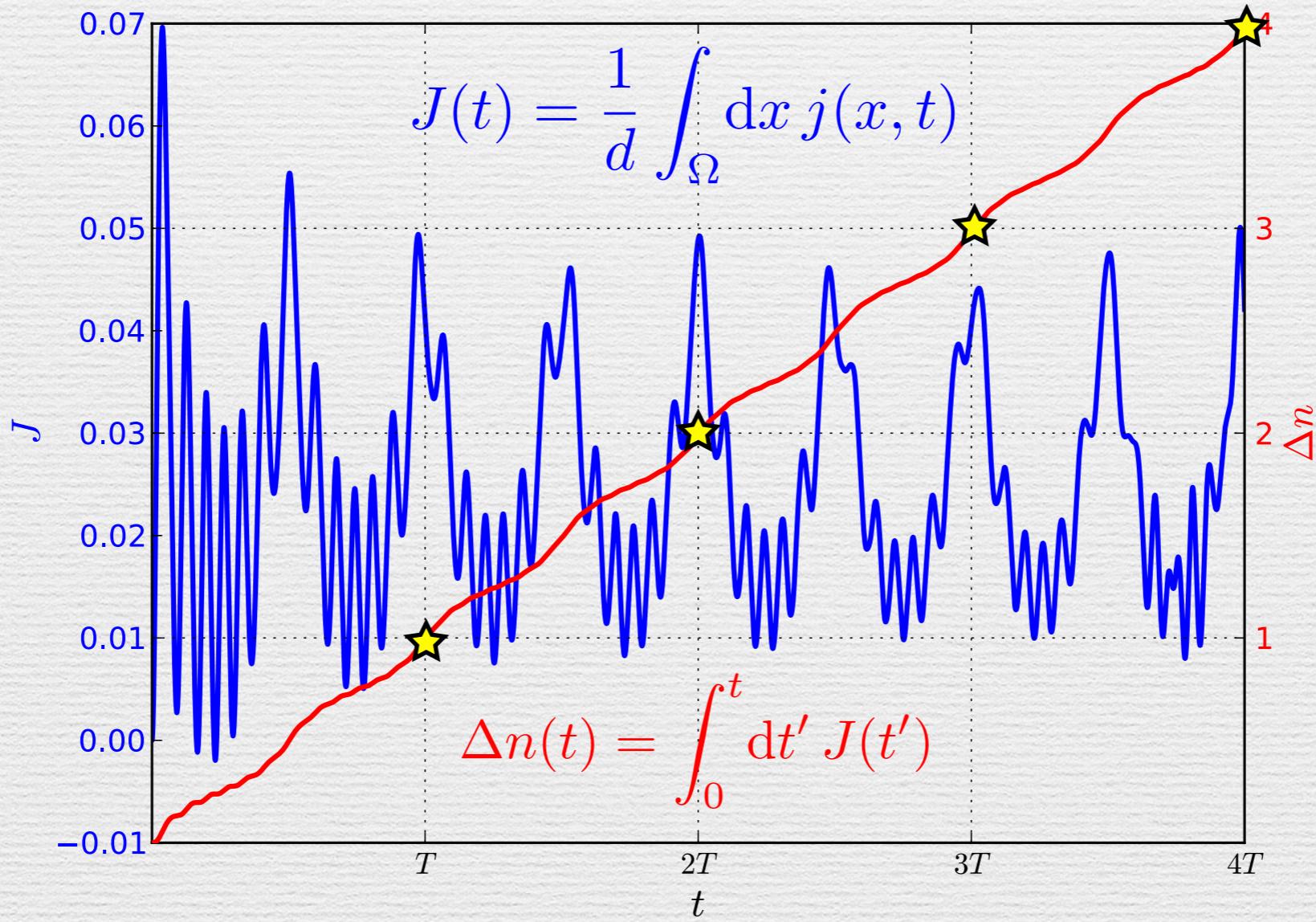
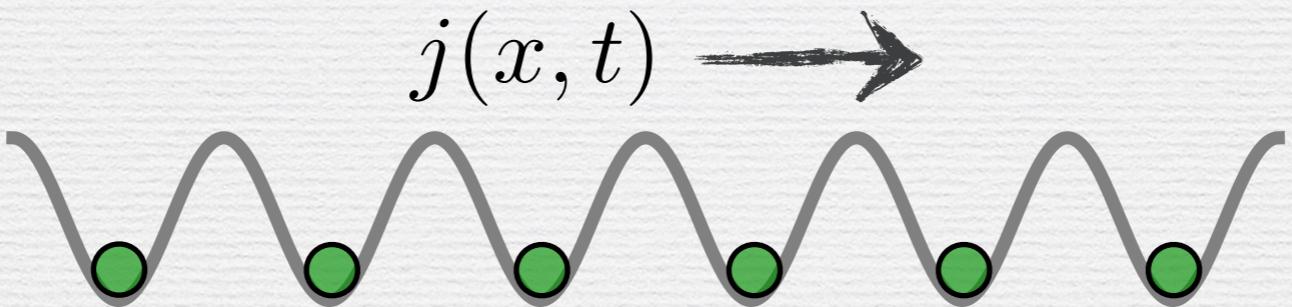
# Quantum dynamics



$$H(x, t) = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla^2 + V_{\text{OL}}(x, t)$$

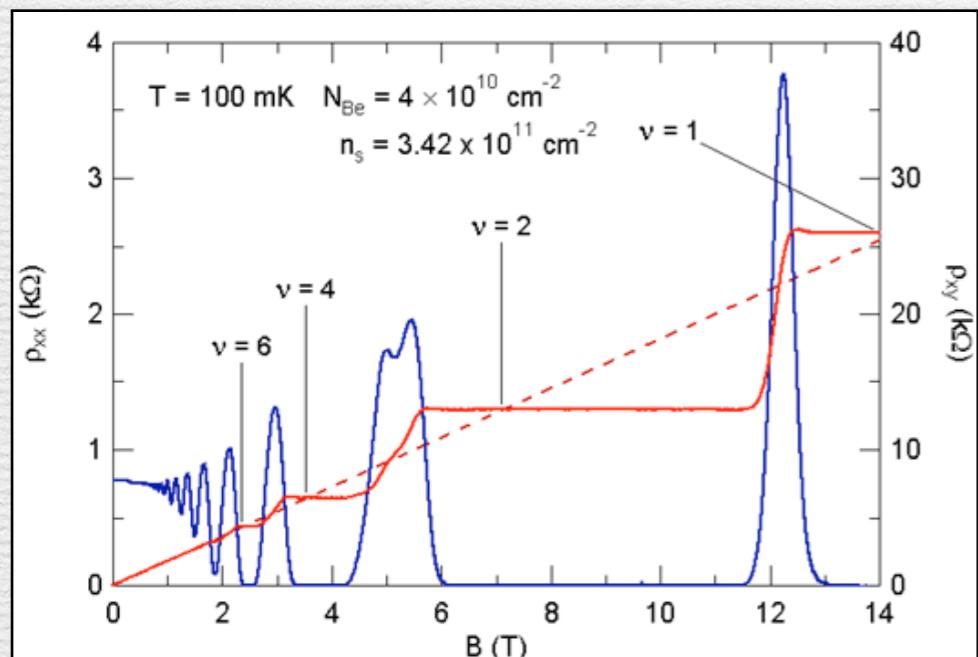
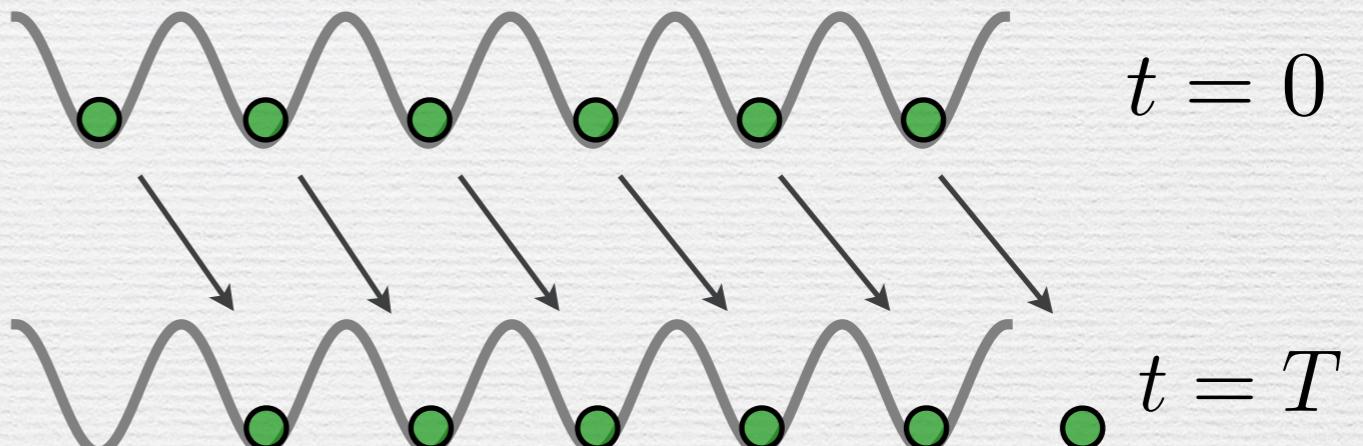
$$i \frac{\partial}{\partial t} |\Psi\rangle = H(x, t) |\Psi\rangle$$

# Quantum dynamics

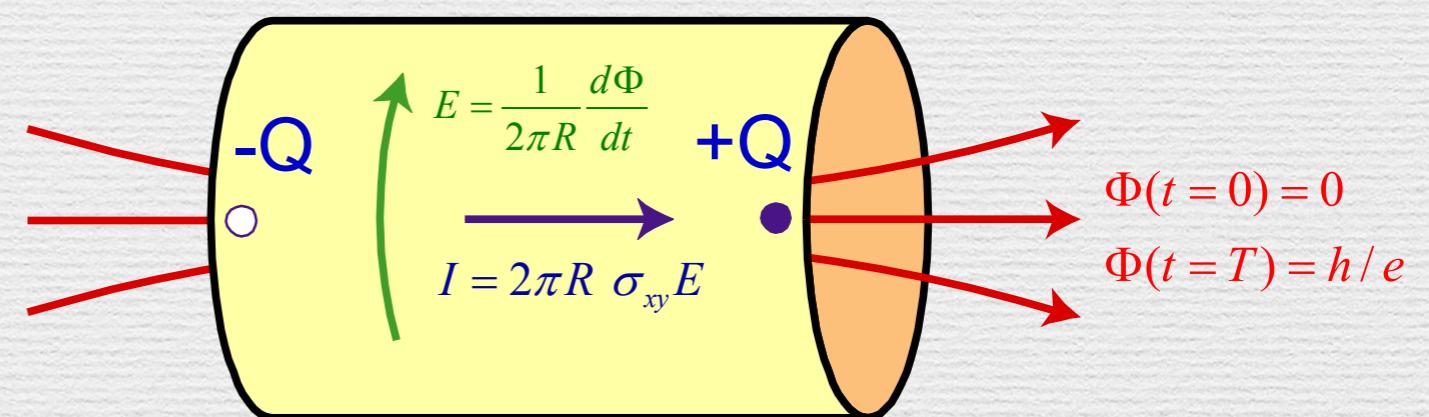


# 1D pump and 2D QHE

$$H(k_x, t) = H(k_x, t + T)$$



Adiabatically thread a quantum of magnetic flux through cylinder.

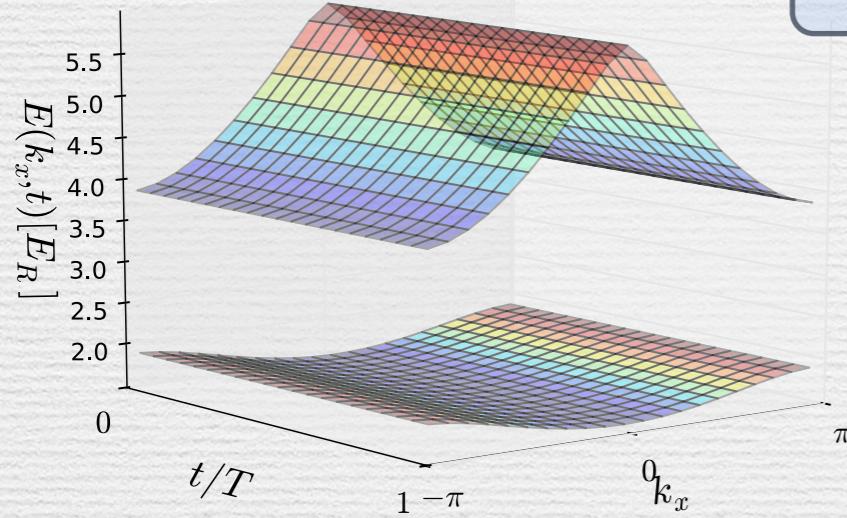


Von Klitzing *et al*, 1980

Laughlin, 1981

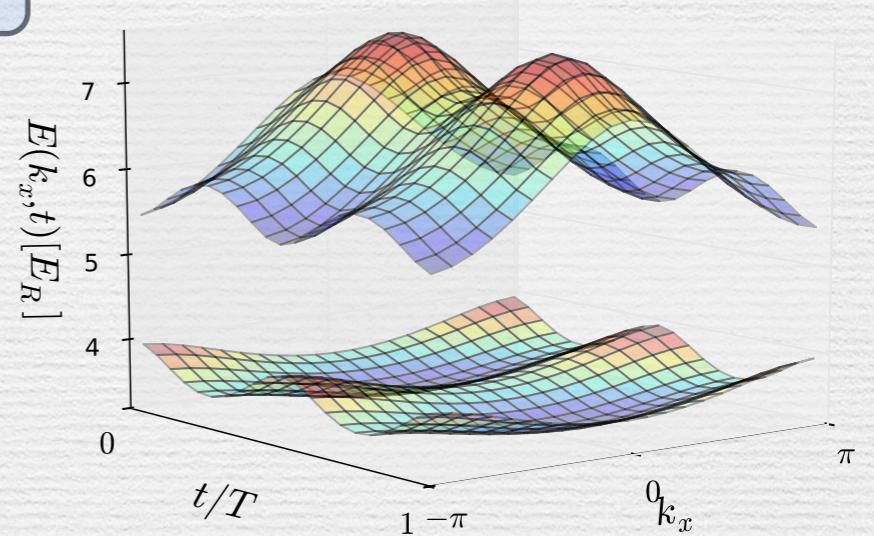
# Gap & Chern number

$$V_1 = 0 \quad V_2 = 4E_R$$



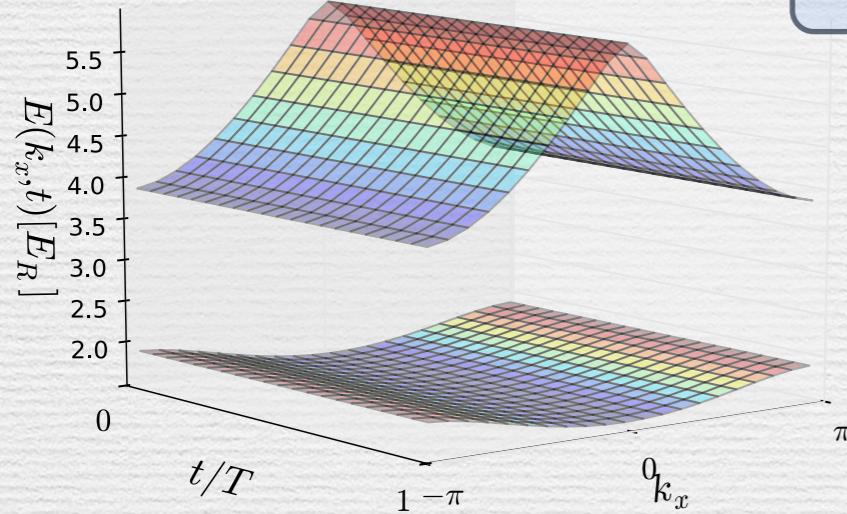
$$H(x, t) = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla^2 + V_{\text{OL}}(x, t)$$

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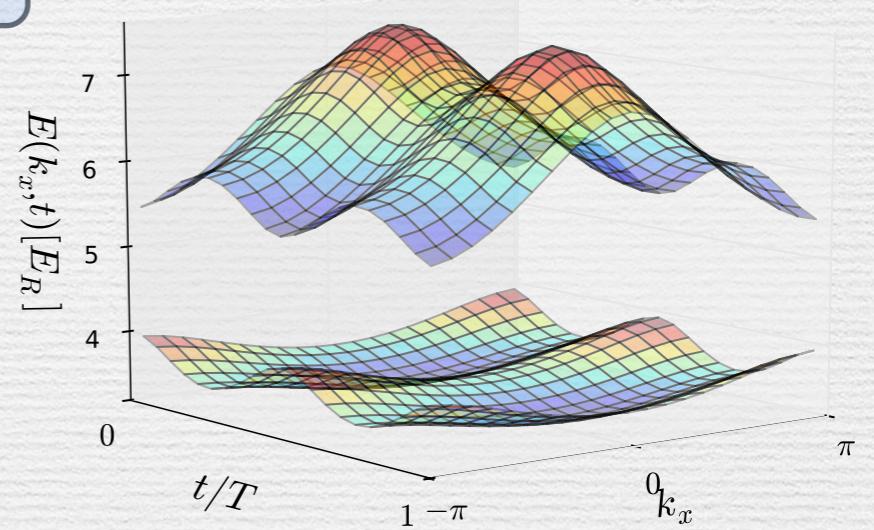
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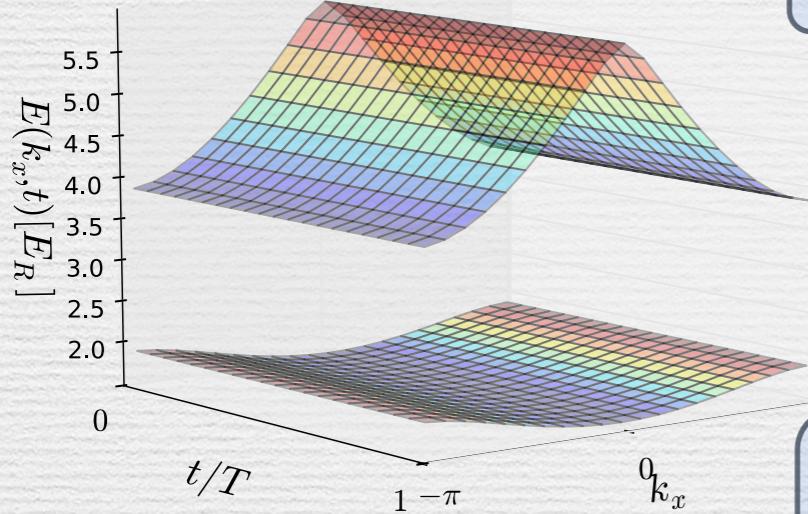


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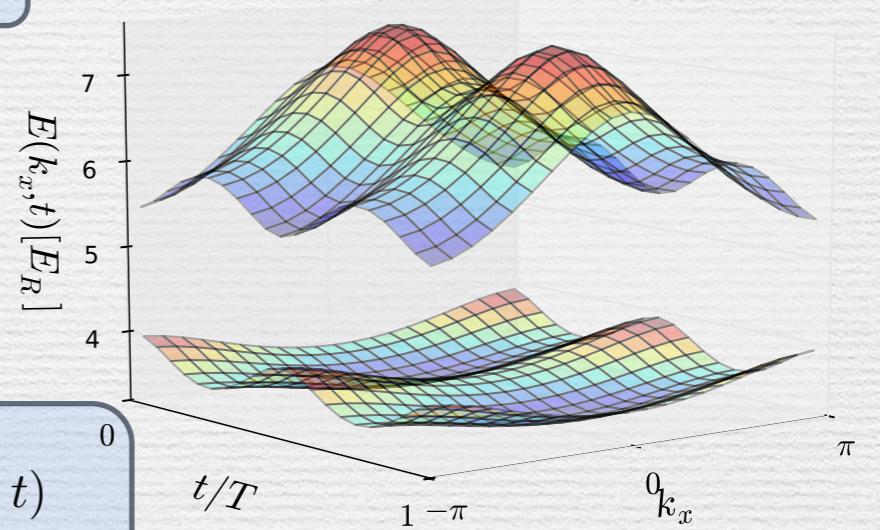
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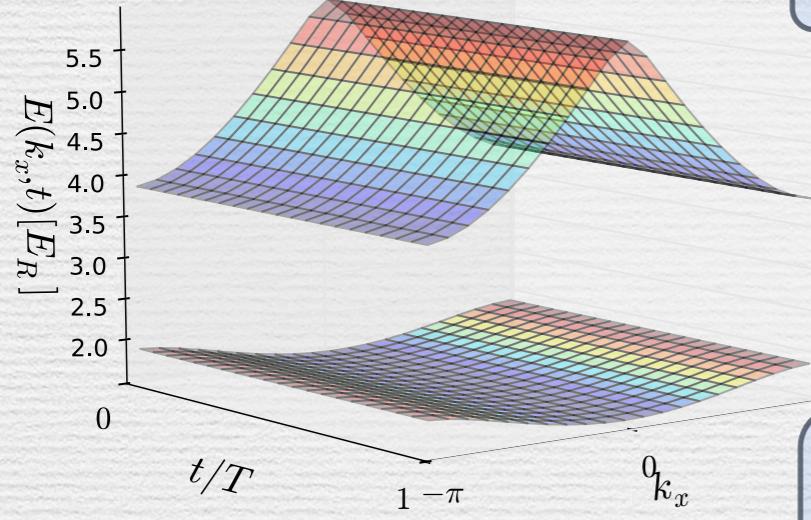
$$\Delta n = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^T dt \int_0^{2\pi} dk_x \mathcal{F}(k_x, t)$$

$$\mathcal{F}(k_x, t) = \partial_t A_{k_x} - \partial_{k_x} A_t$$

$$A_{t(k_x)} = -i \langle \psi_{k_x}(t) | \partial_{t(k_x)} | \psi_{k_x}(t) \rangle$$

# Gap & Chern number

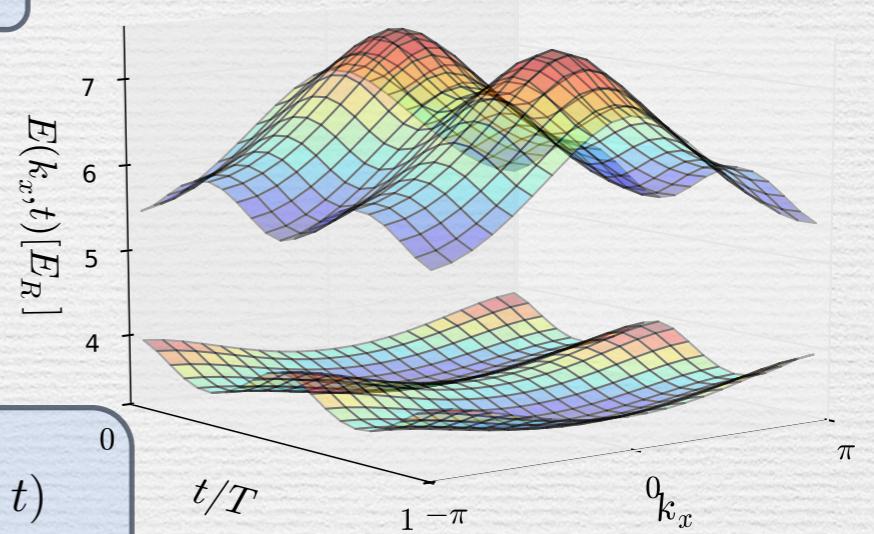
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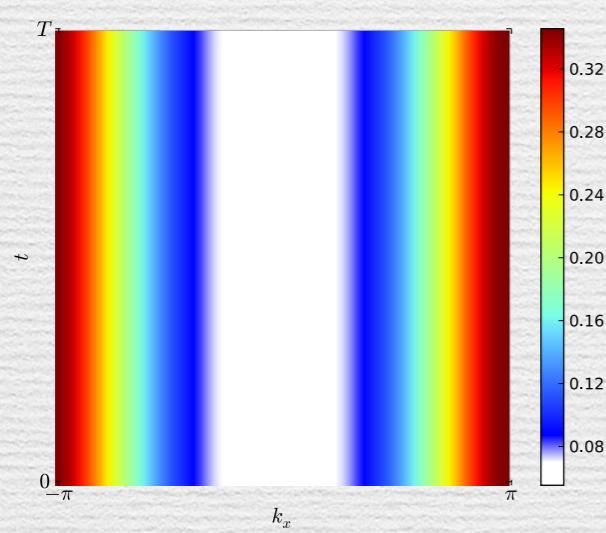


$$\Delta n = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^T dt \int_0^{2\pi} dk_x \mathcal{F}(k_x, t)$$

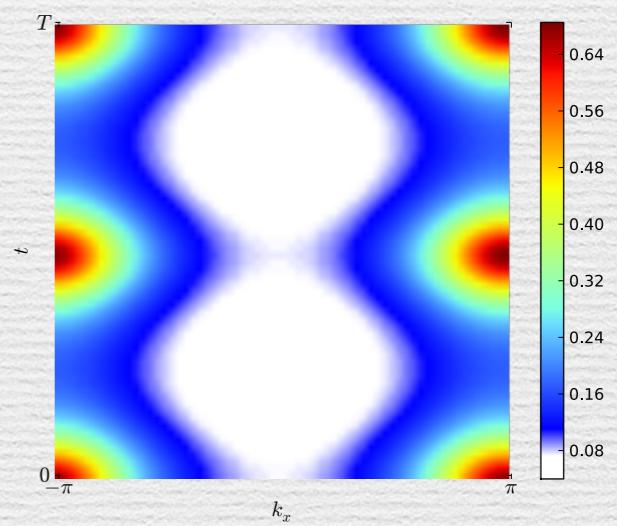
$$\mathcal{F}(k_x, t) = \partial_t A_{k_x} - \partial_{k_x} A_t$$

$$A_{t(k_x)} = -i \langle \psi_{k_x}(t) | \partial_{t(k_x)} | \psi_{k_x}(t) \rangle$$

$$\mathcal{F}(k_x, t)$$

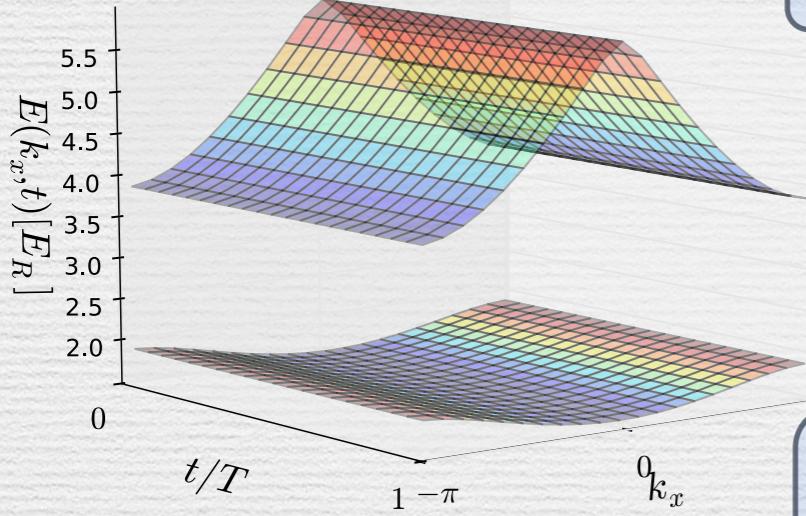


$$\mathcal{F}(k_x, t)$$



# Gap & Chern number

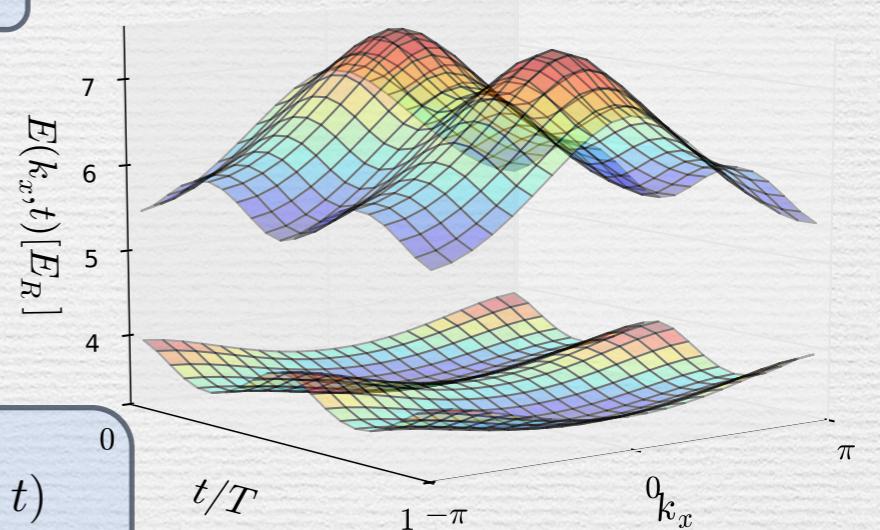
$$V_1 = 0 \quad V_2 = 4E_R$$



$$H(x, t) = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla^2 + V_{\text{OL}}(x, t)$$



$$V_1 = 4E_R \quad V_2 = 4E_R$$

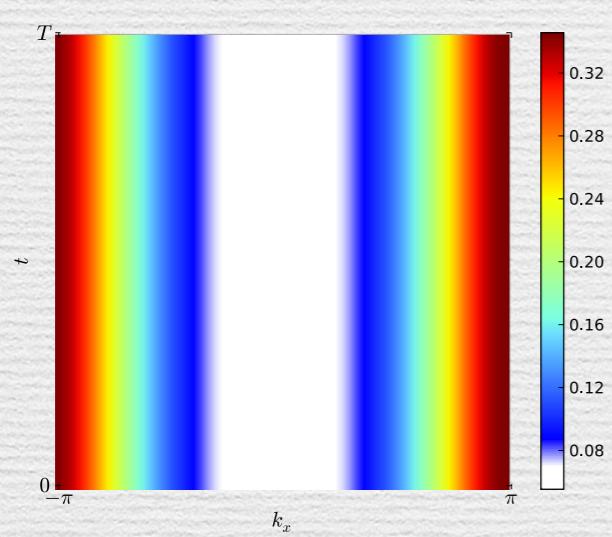


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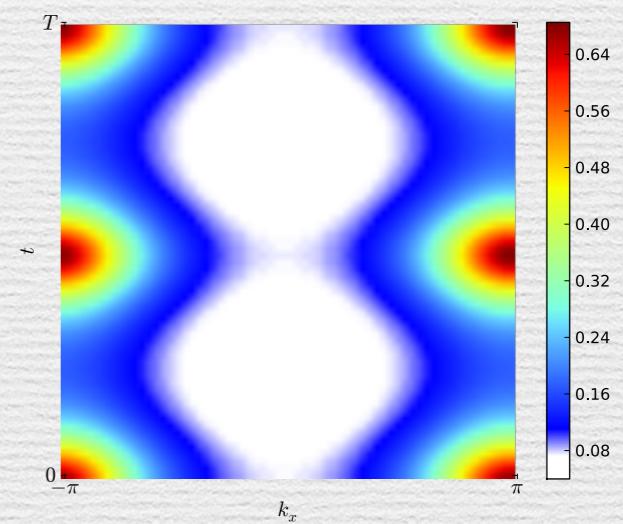
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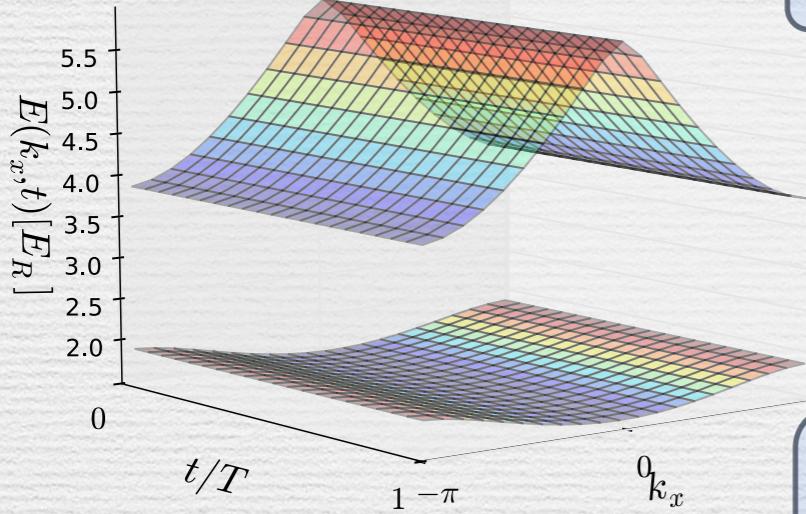
$$\Delta n = 1$$

$$\mathcal{F}(k_x, t)$$



# Gap & Chern number

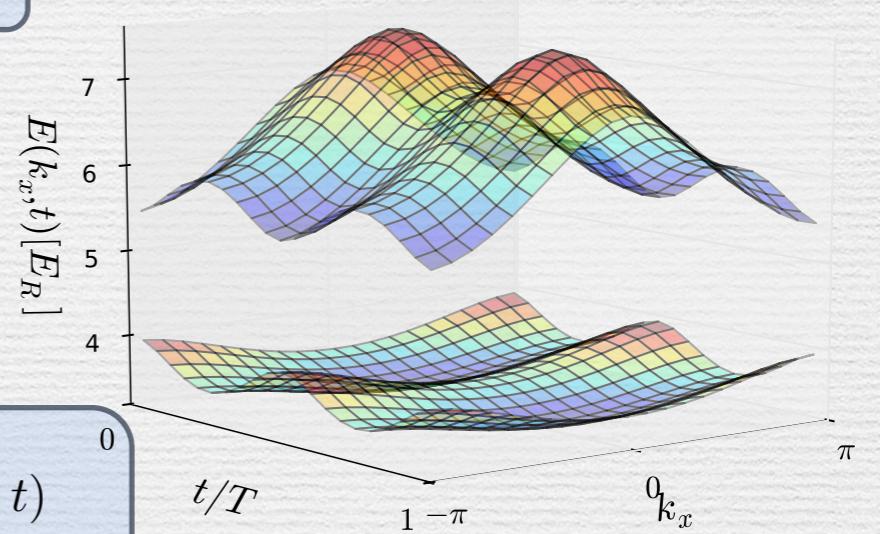
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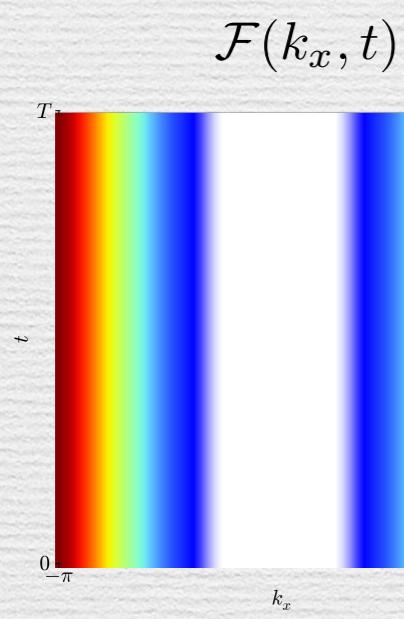
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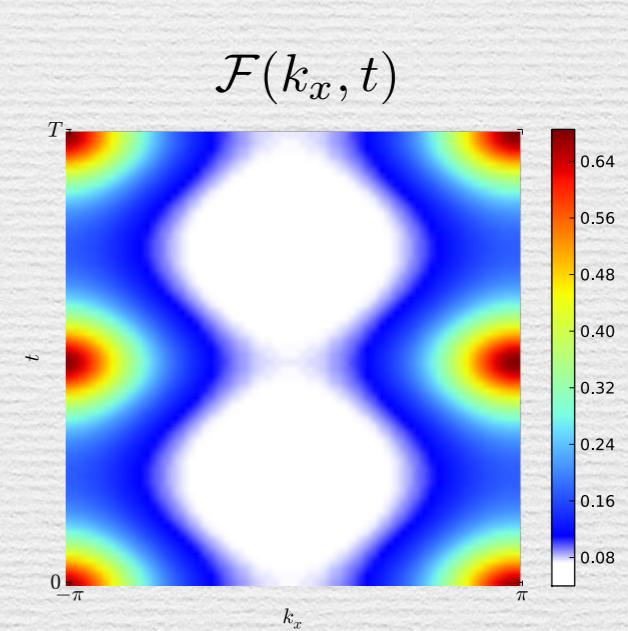
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**Topological pump**

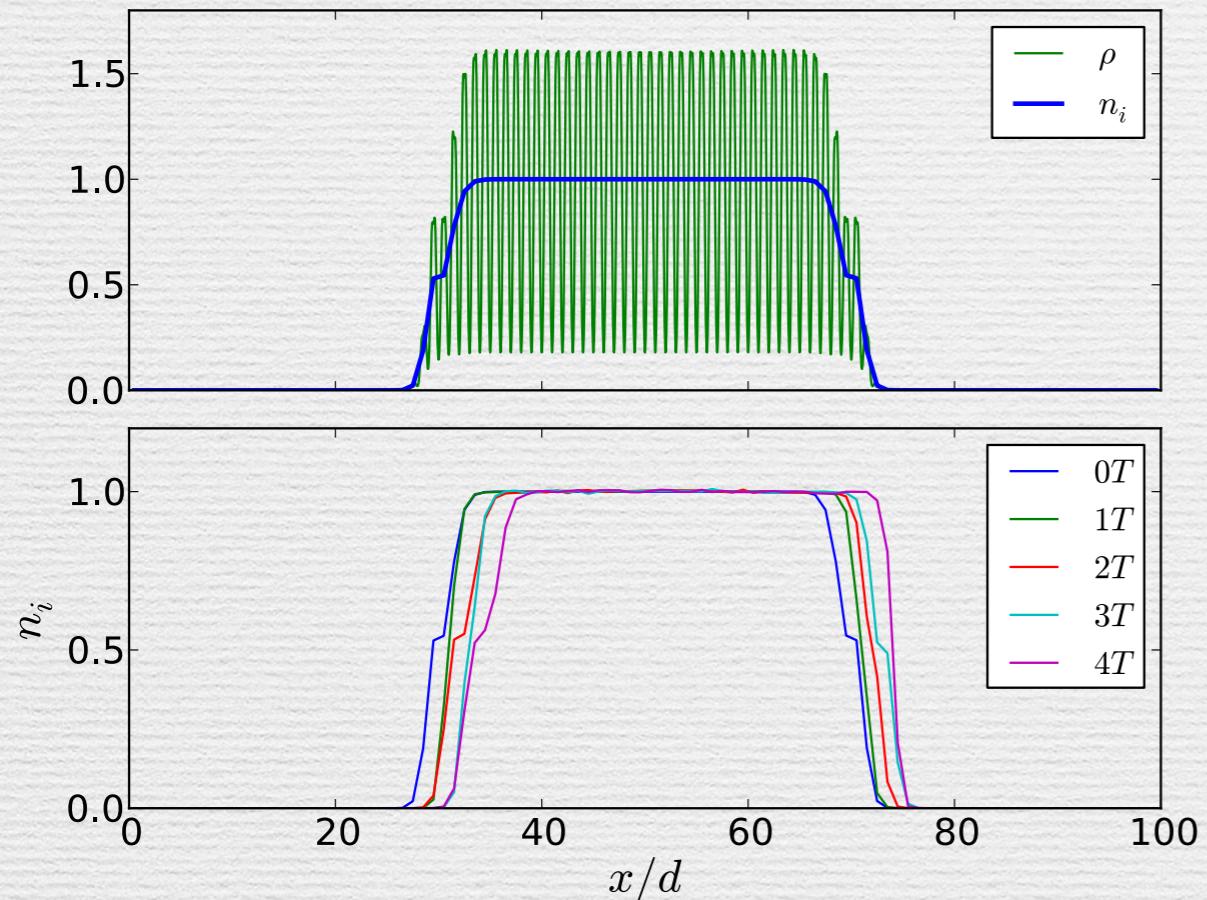
$$\Delta n = 1$$



# Practical issues

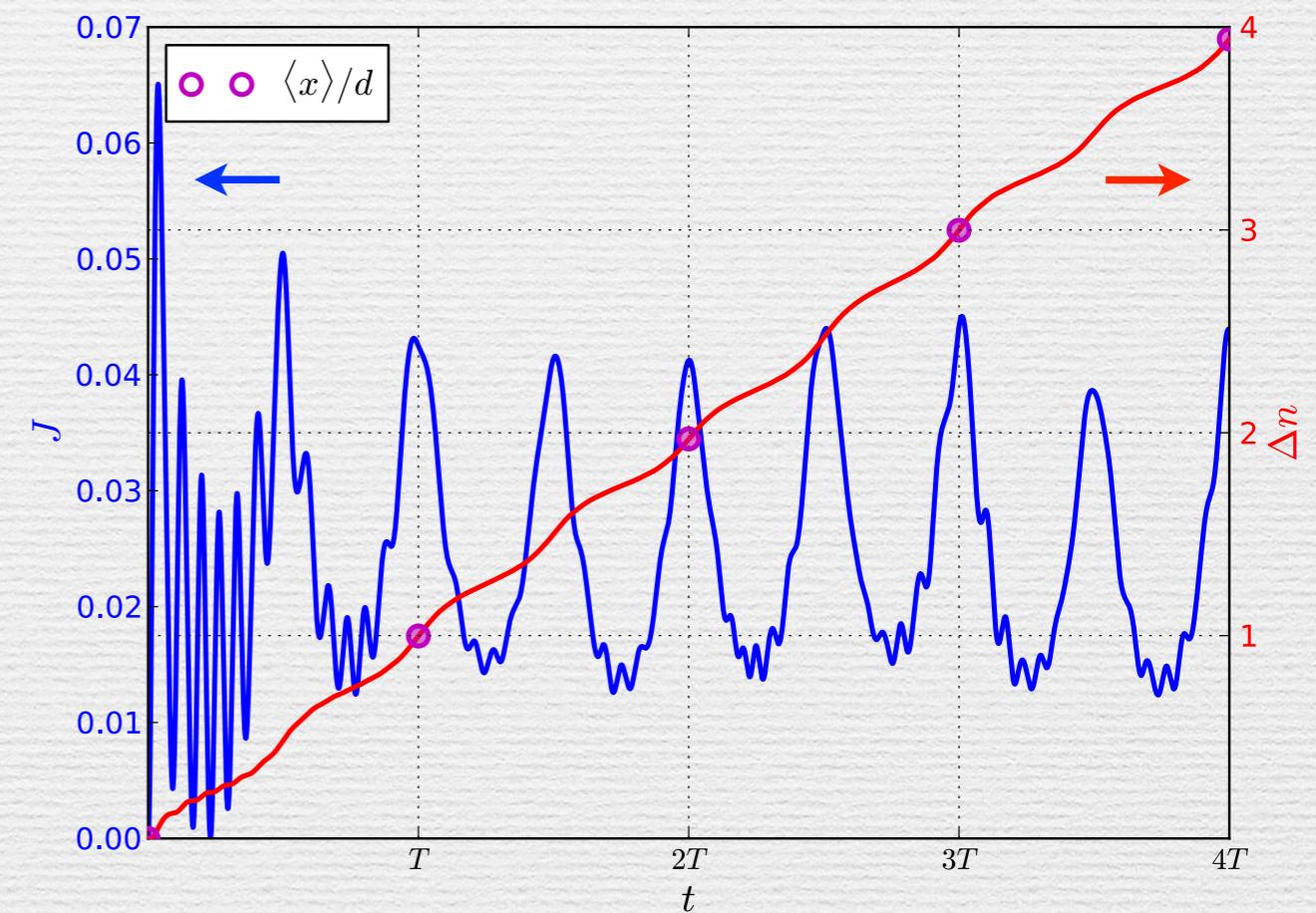
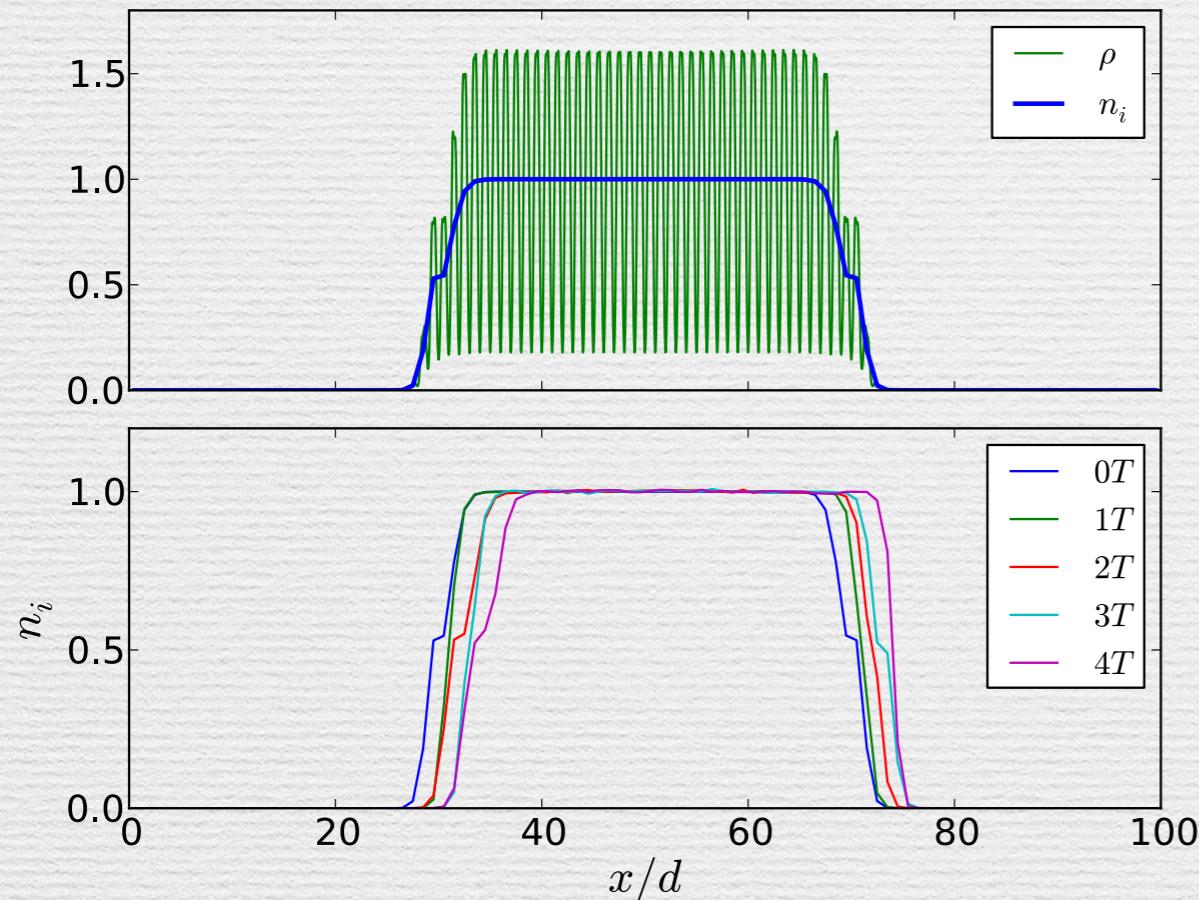
- ❖ Detection
- ❖ External trap
- ❖ Temperature effect
- ❖ Non-adiabatic effect

# Trapping & Detection



$$\langle x \rangle / d = \Delta n$$

# Trapping & Detection



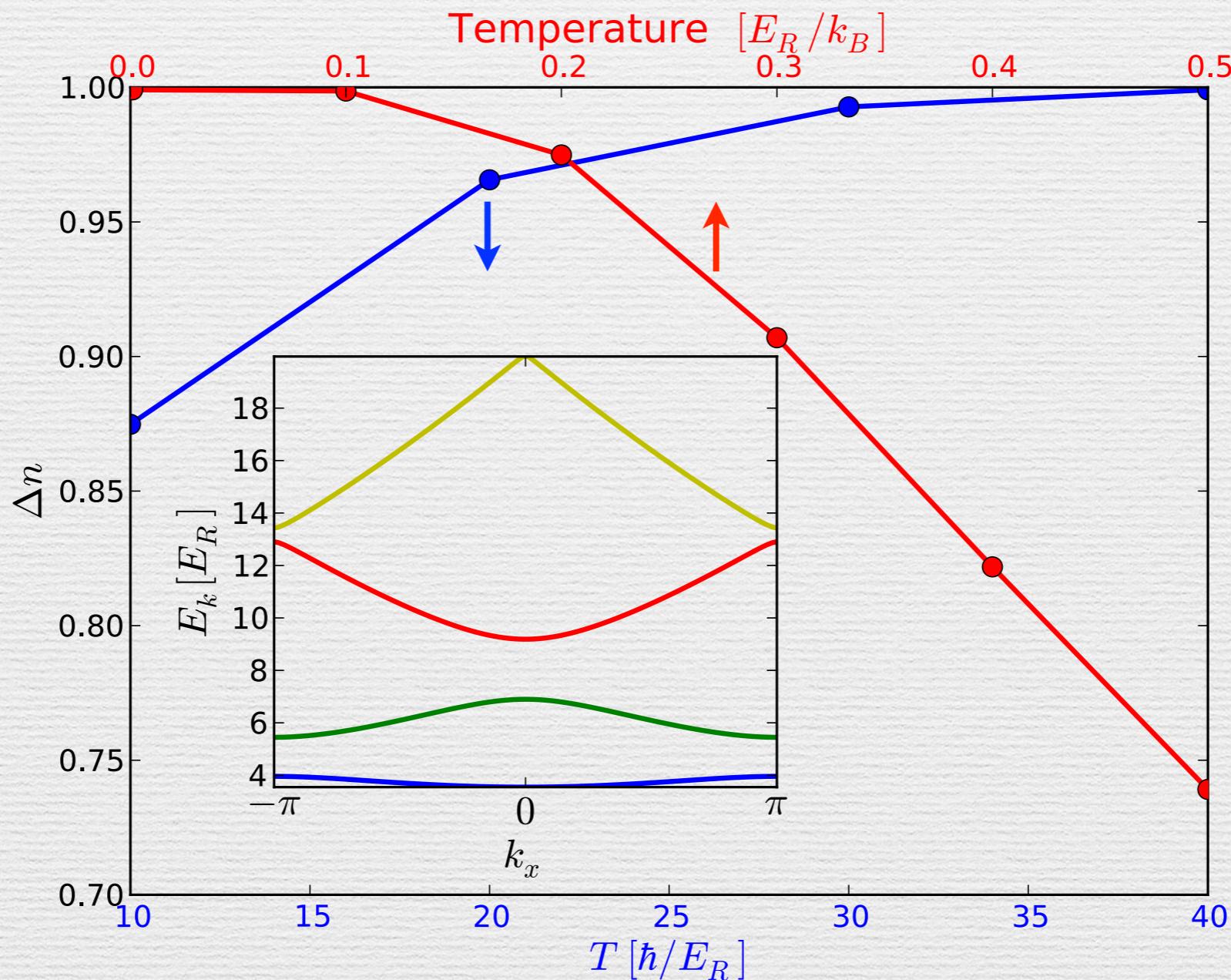
$$\langle x \rangle / d = \Delta n$$

# Temperature & Non-adiabatic effect

$$\text{Temperature} \ll \frac{\Delta}{k_B} \qquad \qquad \textcolor{blue}{T} \gg \frac{\hbar}{\Delta}$$

# Temperature & Non-adiabatic effect

Temperature  $\ll \frac{\Delta}{k_B}$        $T \gg \frac{\hbar}{\Delta}$



# Measuring Chern number from topological charge pumping



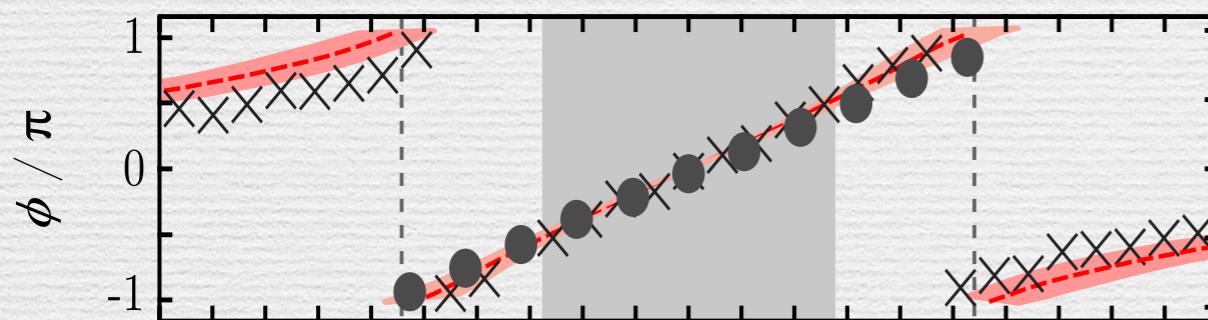
# Synthetic gauge-field in optical lattices

- ~ Imprint **complex phases** to the hopping amplitude

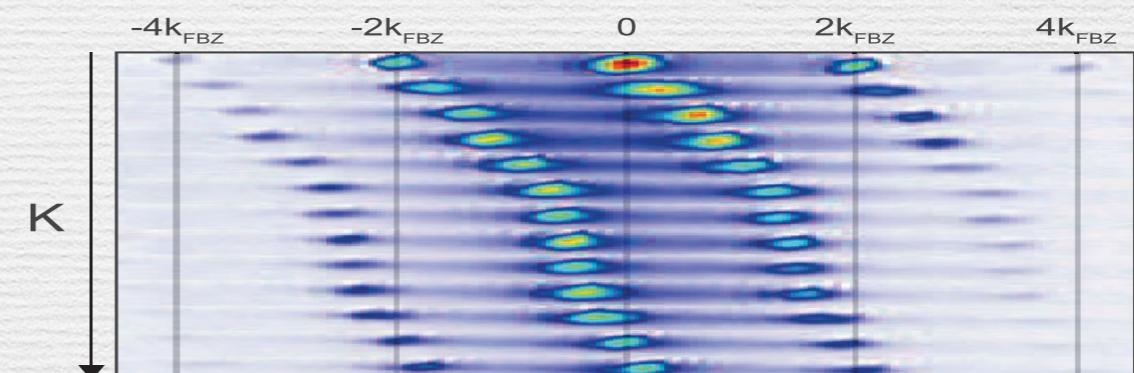
- ~ 1D Peierls lattice **NIST, Hamburg**

$$H = -J \sum_m e^{i2\pi\Phi} c_{m+1}^\dagger c_m + H.c.$$

**(a)** Peierls tunneling phase

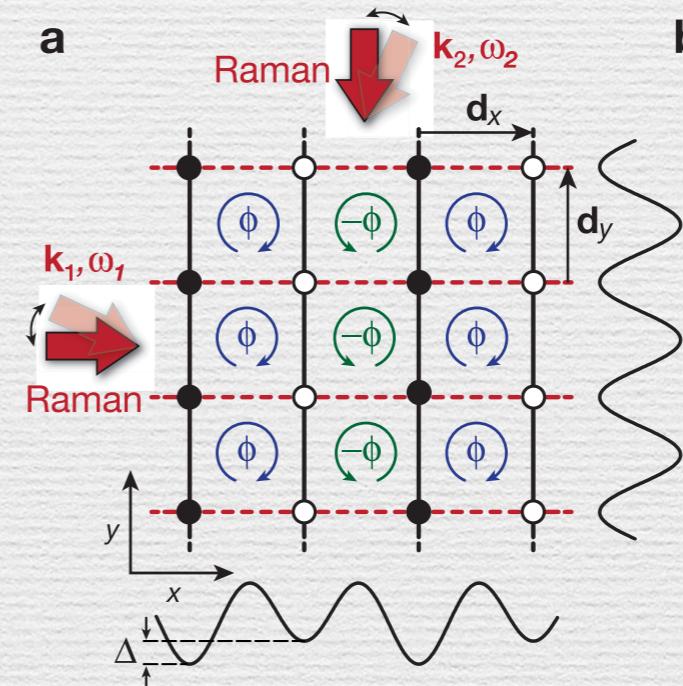


Jimenez-Garcia *et al*



Struck *et al*

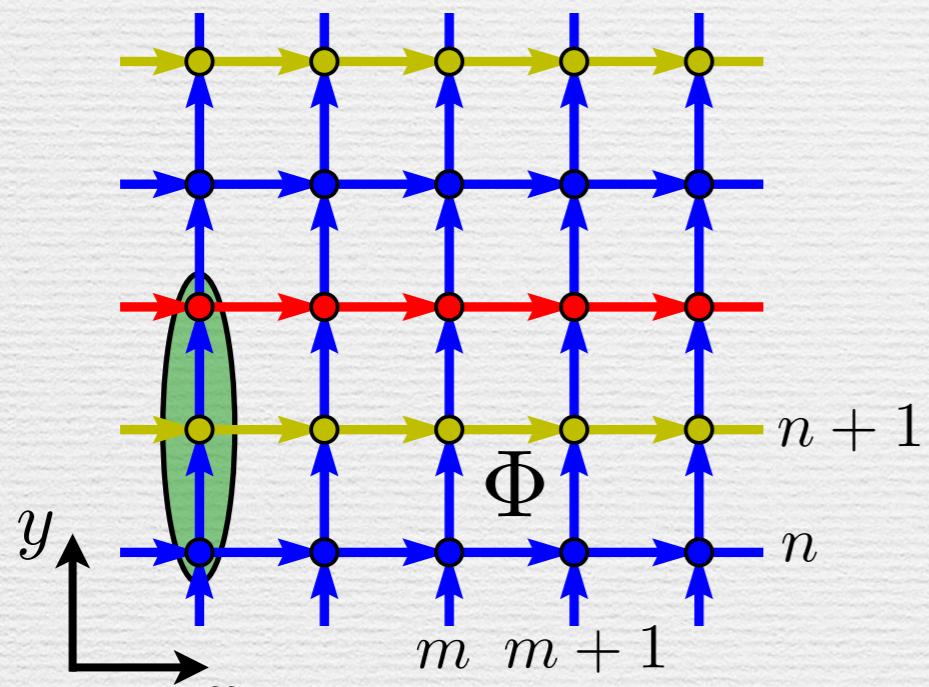
- ~ Staggered flux lattice **Munich**



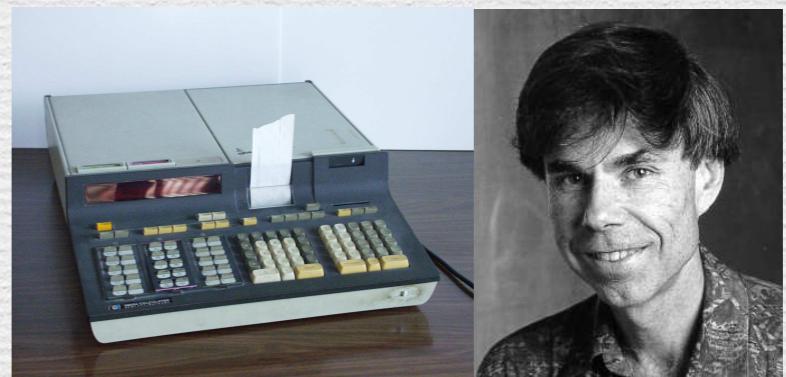
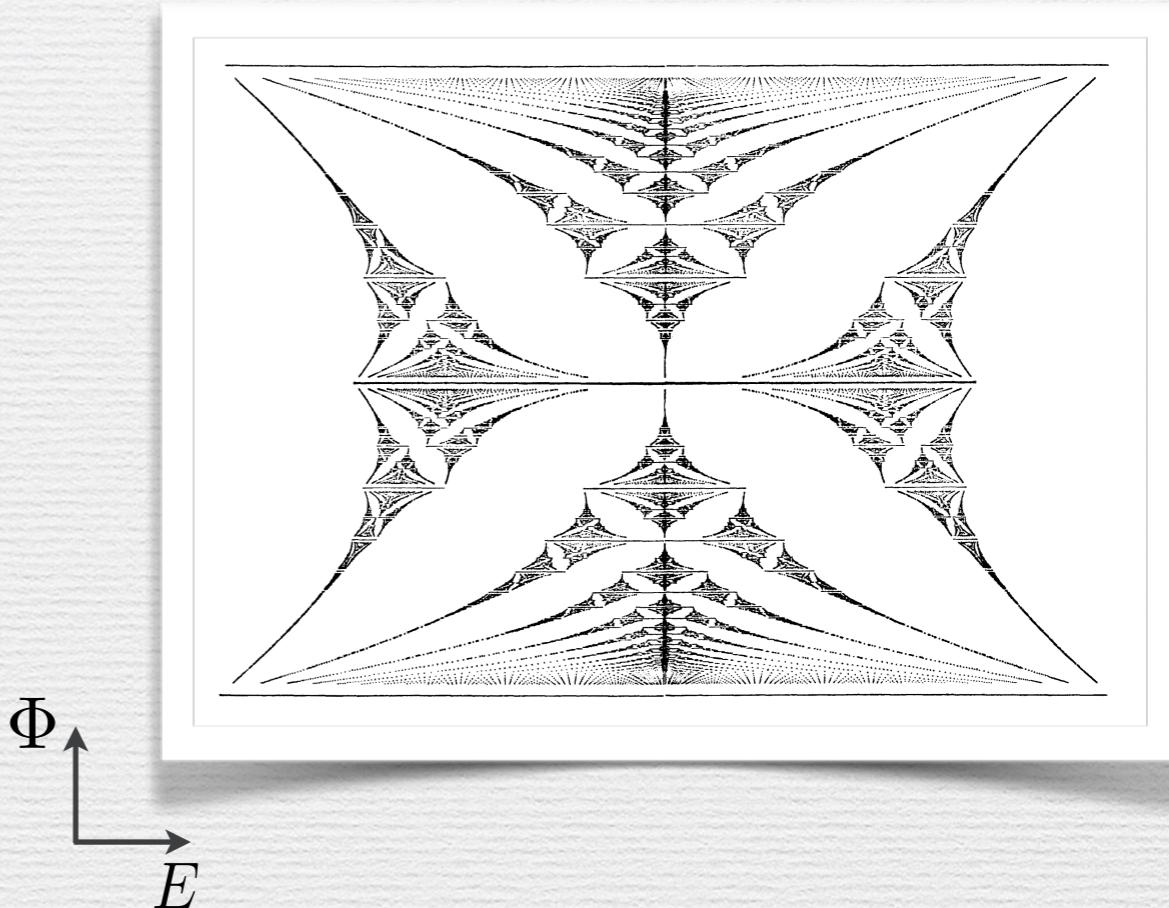
Aidelsburger *et al*

# Hofstadter optical lattice

$$H = -J \sum_{m,n} e^{i2\pi n\Phi} c_{m+1,n}^\dagger c_{m,n} + c_{m,n+1}^\dagger c_{m,n} + H.c. \quad \Phi = p/q$$

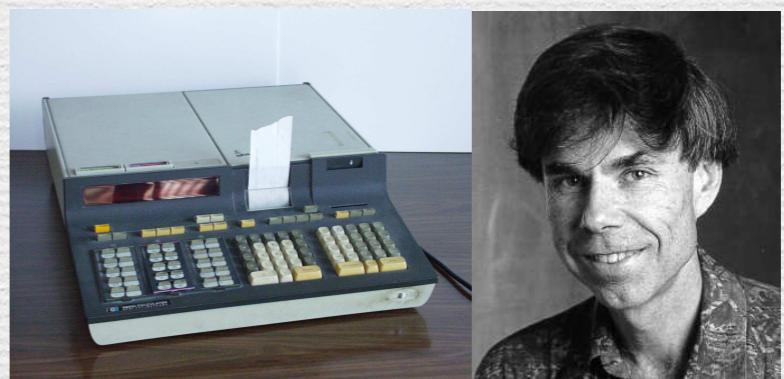
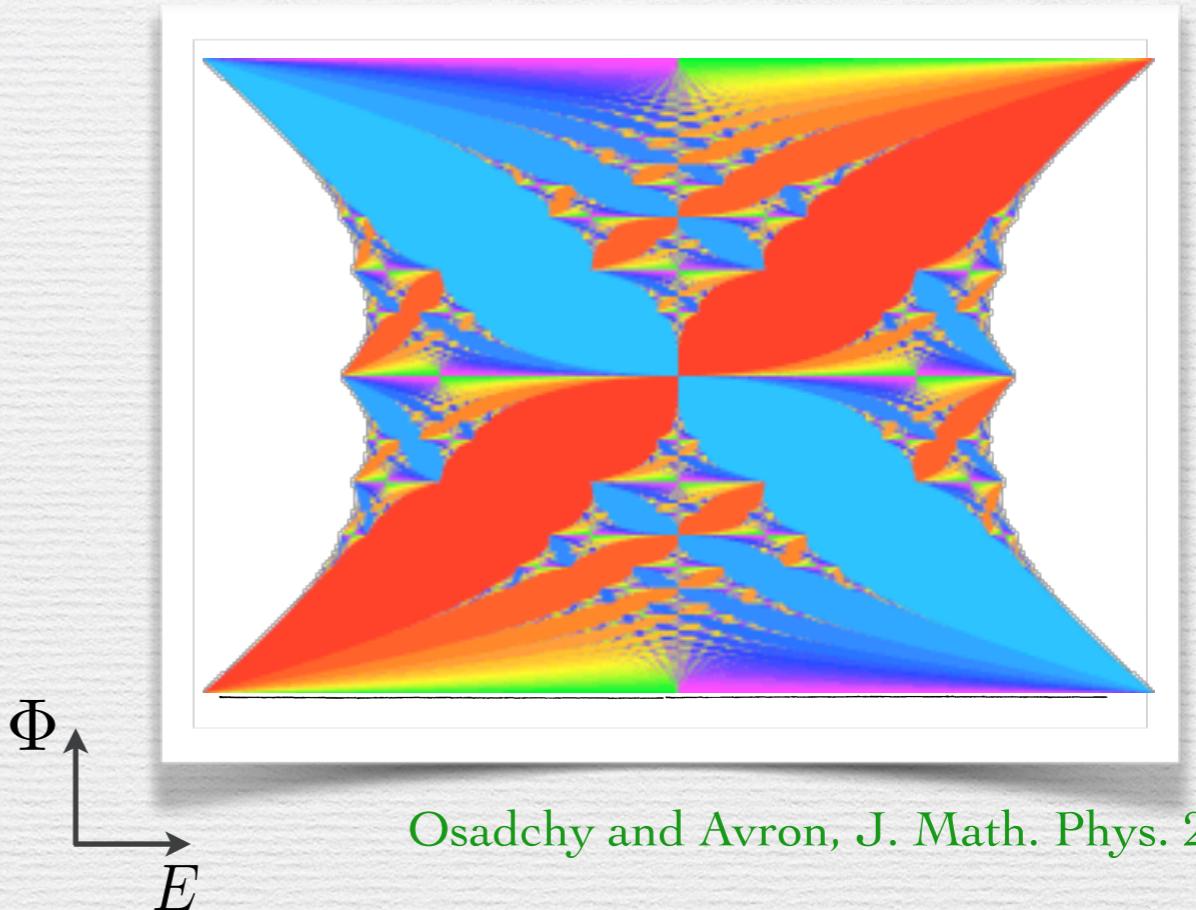
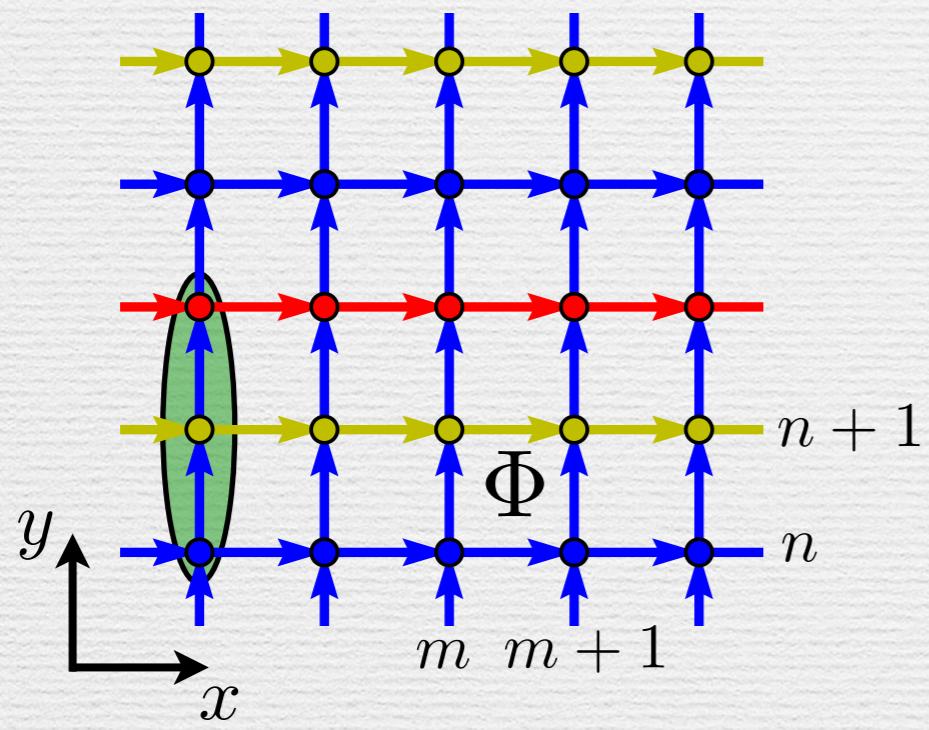


Hofstadter, 1976



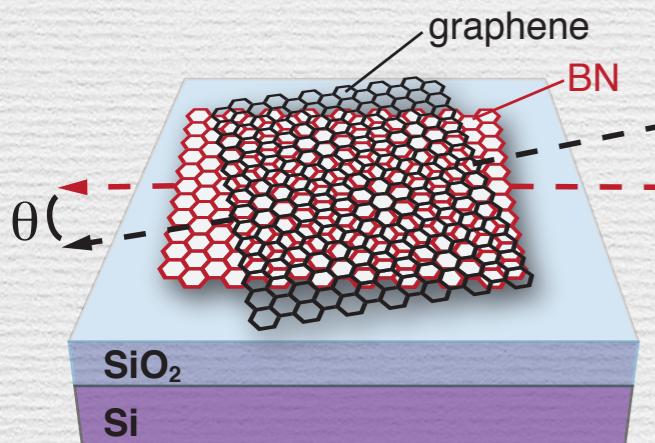
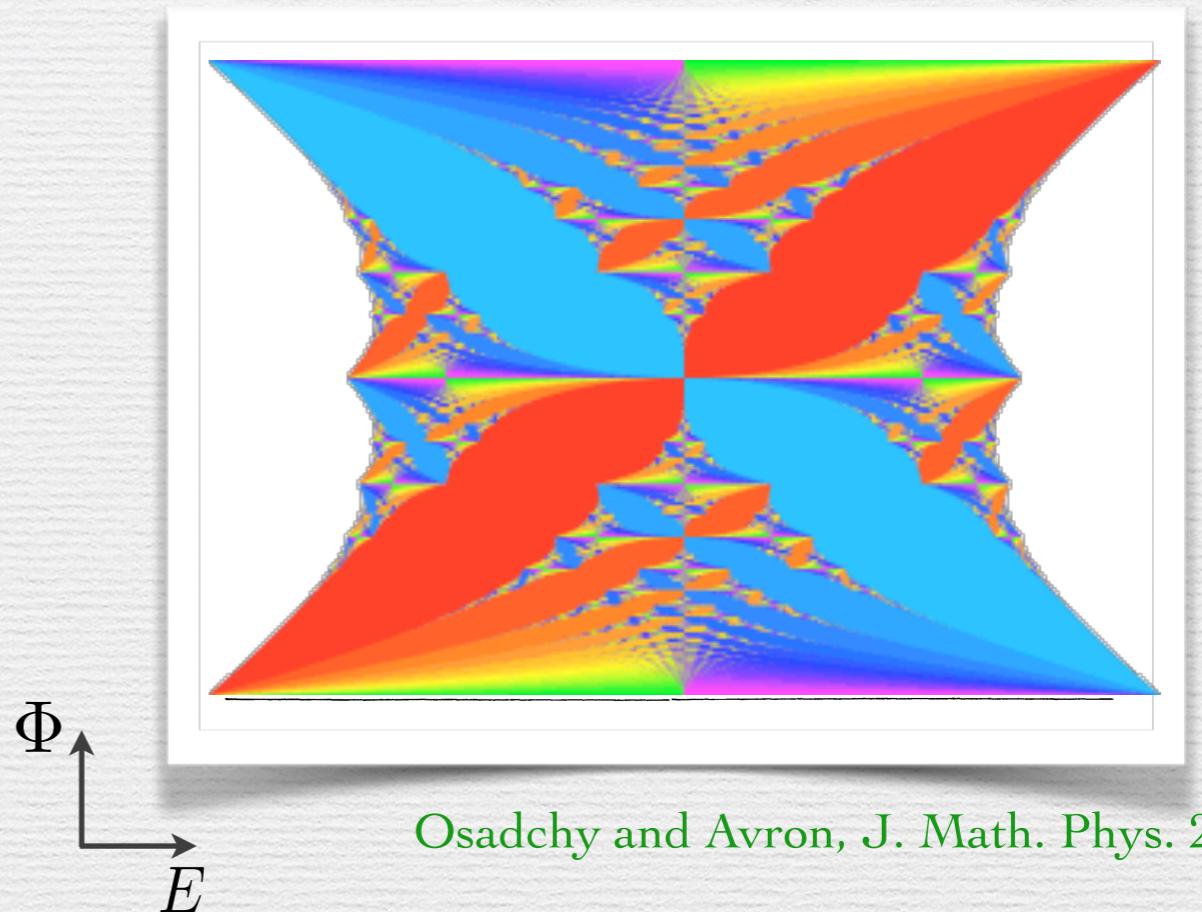
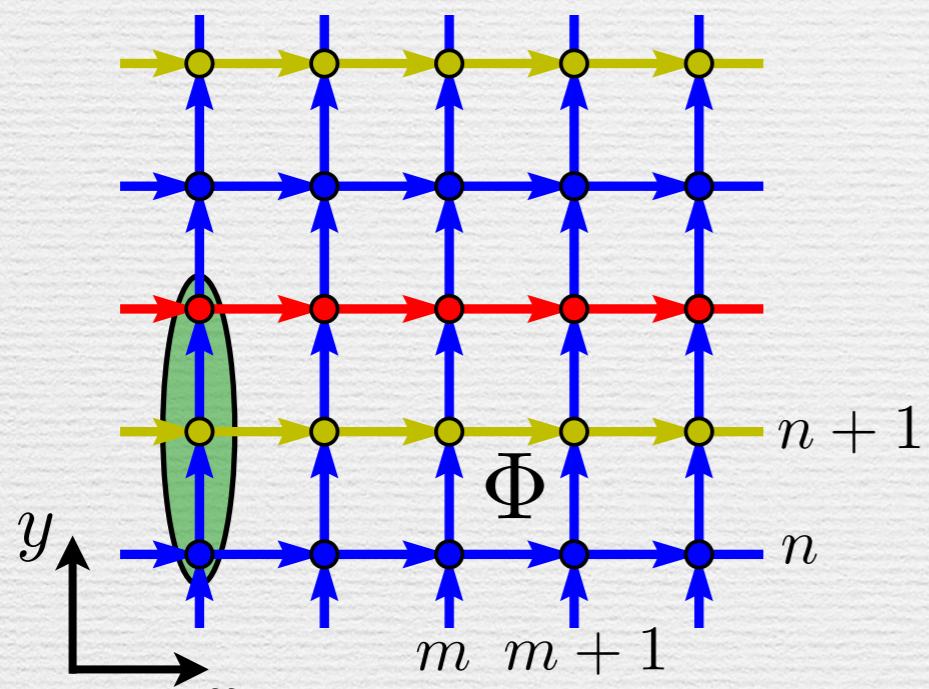
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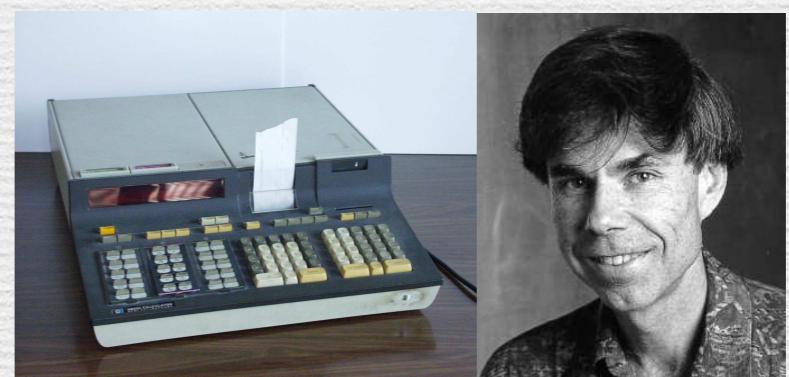


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arXiv: 1212.4783 Hofstadter's butterfly in moire superlattices:  
A fractal quantum Hall effect

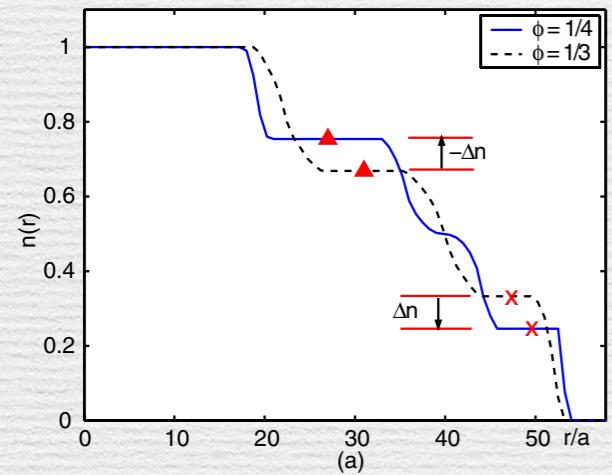


# How to measure Chern # ?

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## Density profile

Umucalilar *et al*



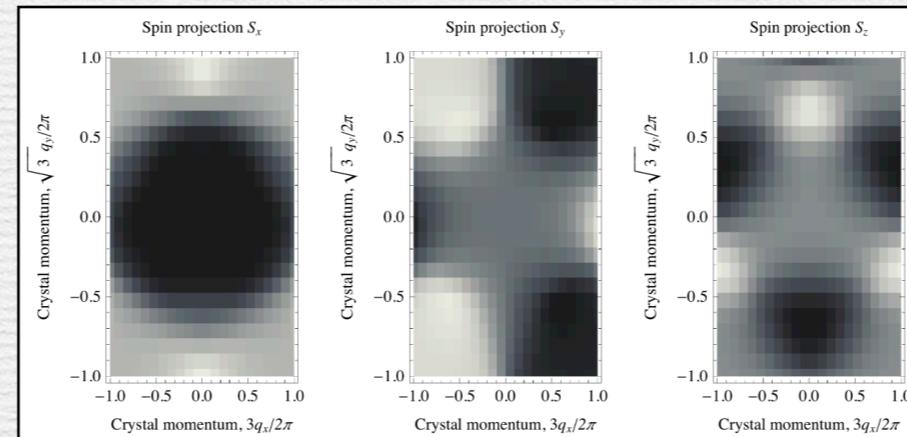
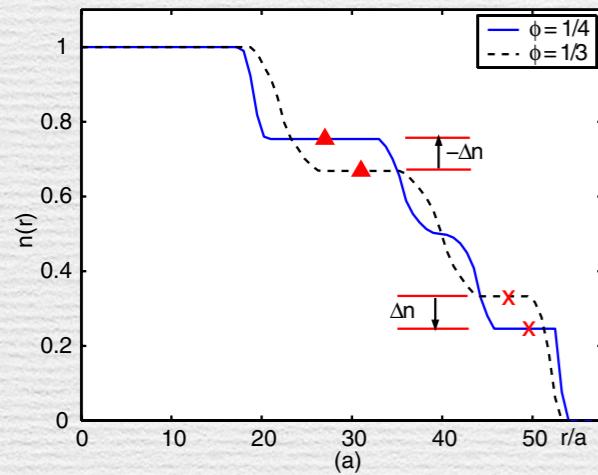
# How to measure Chern # ?

Time-of-flight

Alba *et al*, Zhao *et al*

Density profile

Umucalilar *et al*



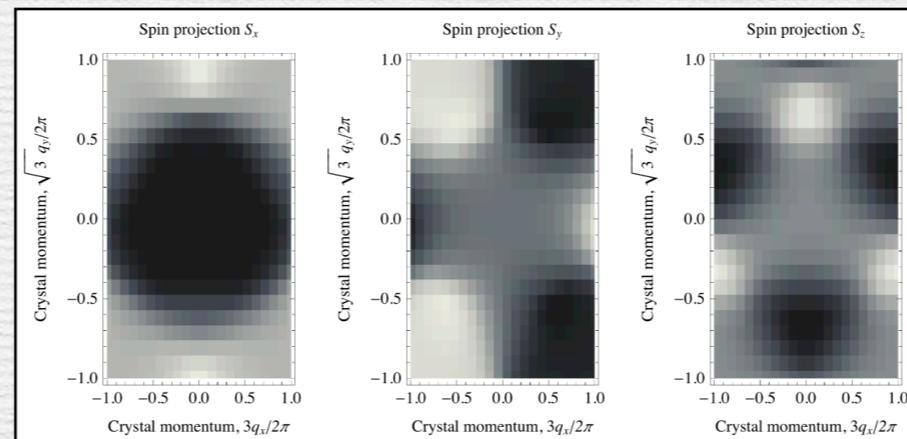
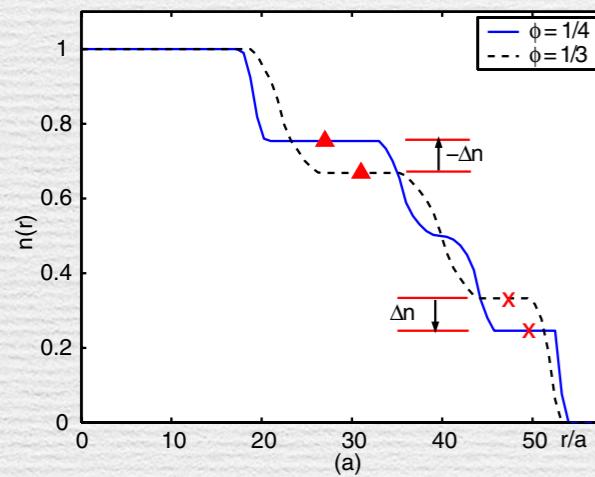
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Alba *et al*, Zhao *et al*

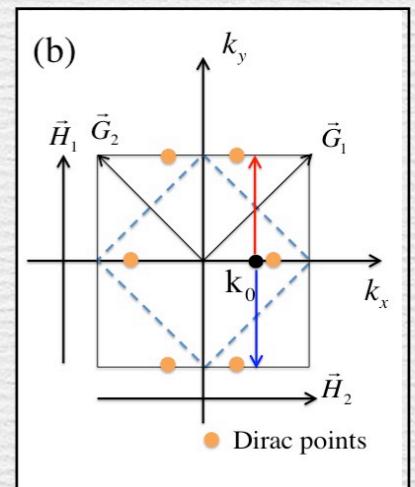
Density profile

Umucalilar *et al*



Zak phases

Abanin *et al*



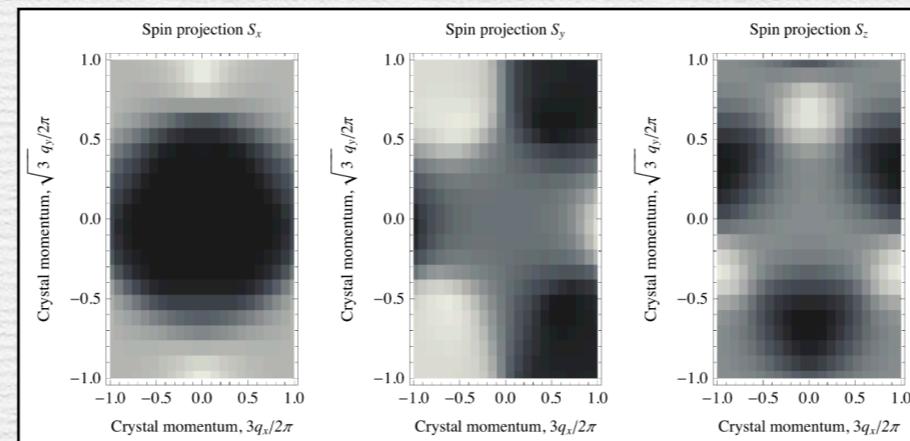
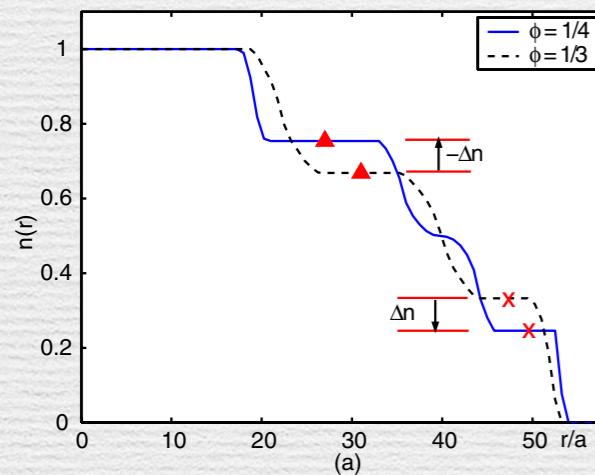
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Alba *et al*, Zhao *et al*

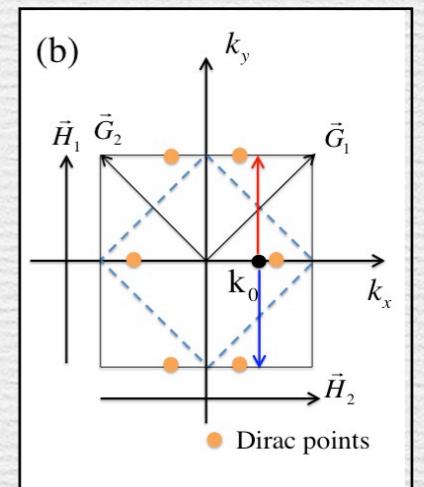
Density profile

Umucalilar *et al*



Zak phases

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Semi-classical dynamics

Price *et al*

$$\dot{\mathbf{r}} = \frac{1}{\hbar} \frac{\partial \varepsilon(\mathbf{k})}{\partial \mathbf{k}} - \frac{\mathbf{F}}{\hbar} \times \hat{\mathbf{z}} \Omega(\mathbf{k})$$

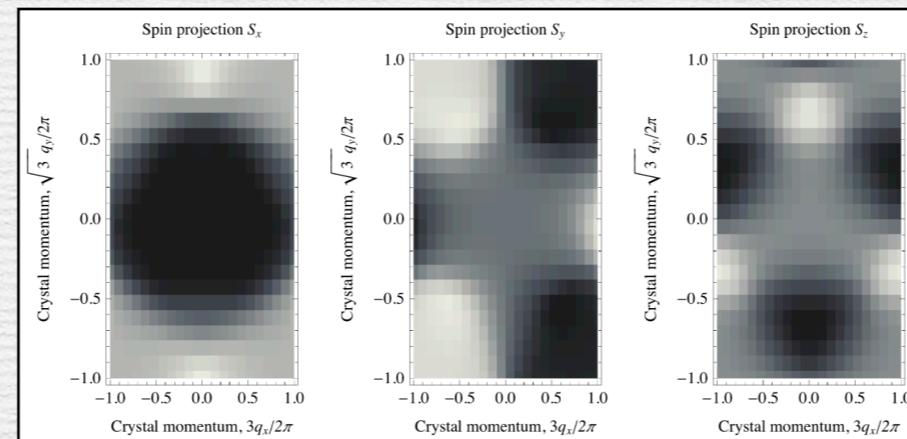
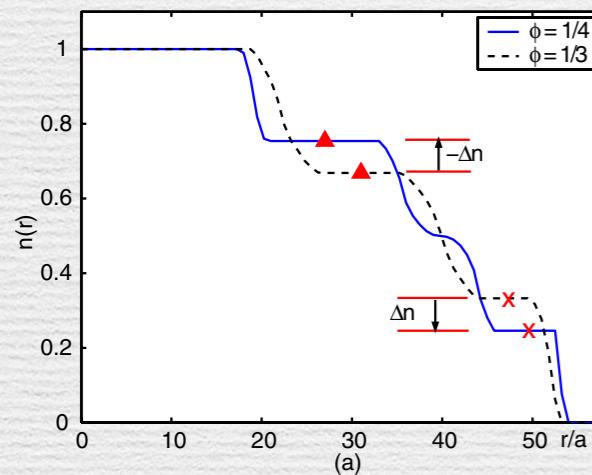
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Density profile

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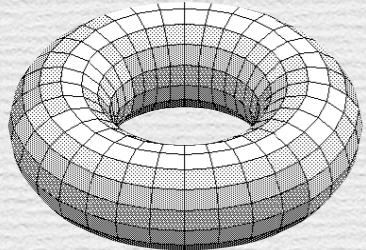
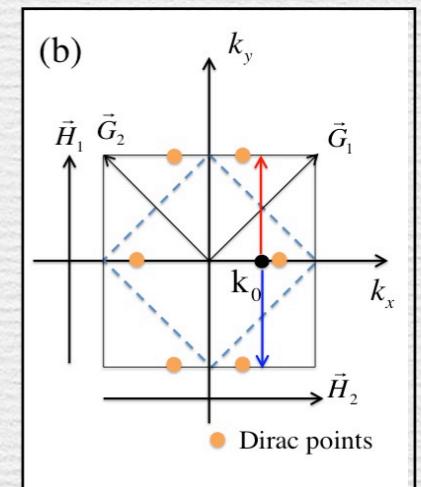
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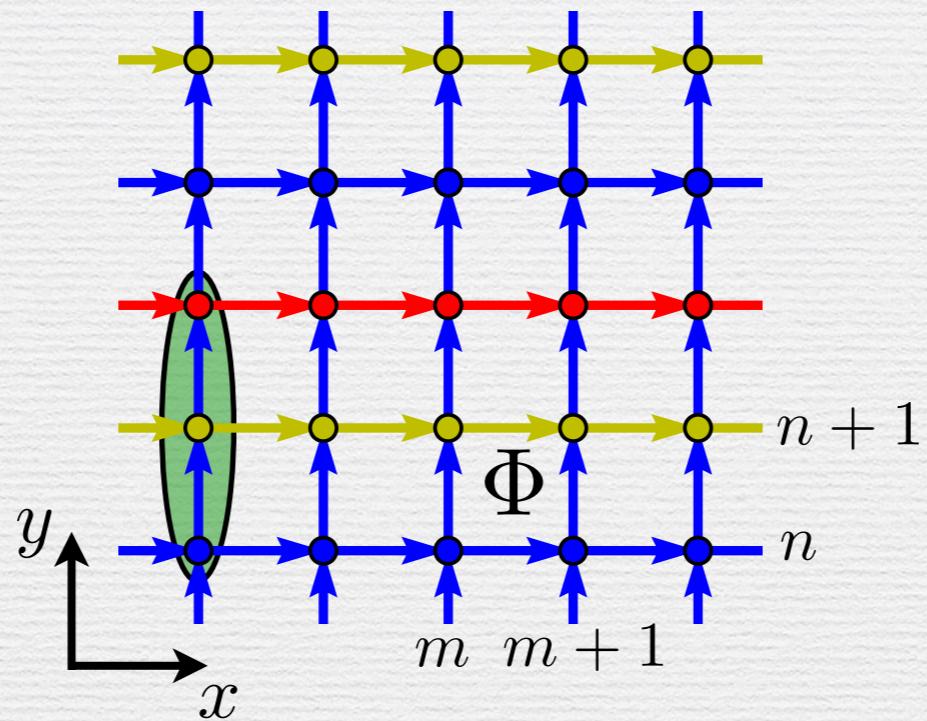
Abanin *et al*



We propose a **new** probe based on  
Topological Pumping Effect

$\rho(\mathbf{k}_x, y)$

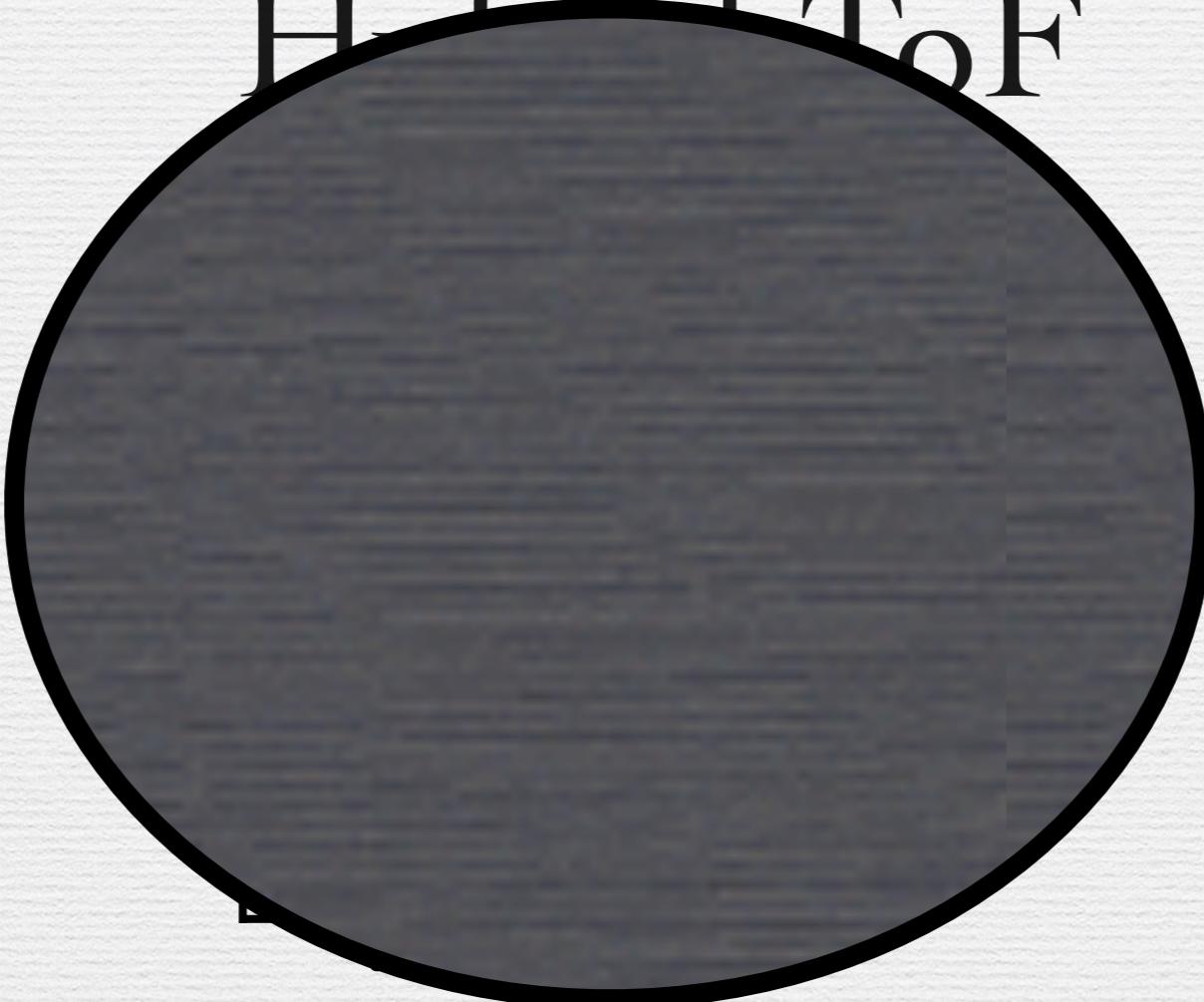
# Hybrid ToF



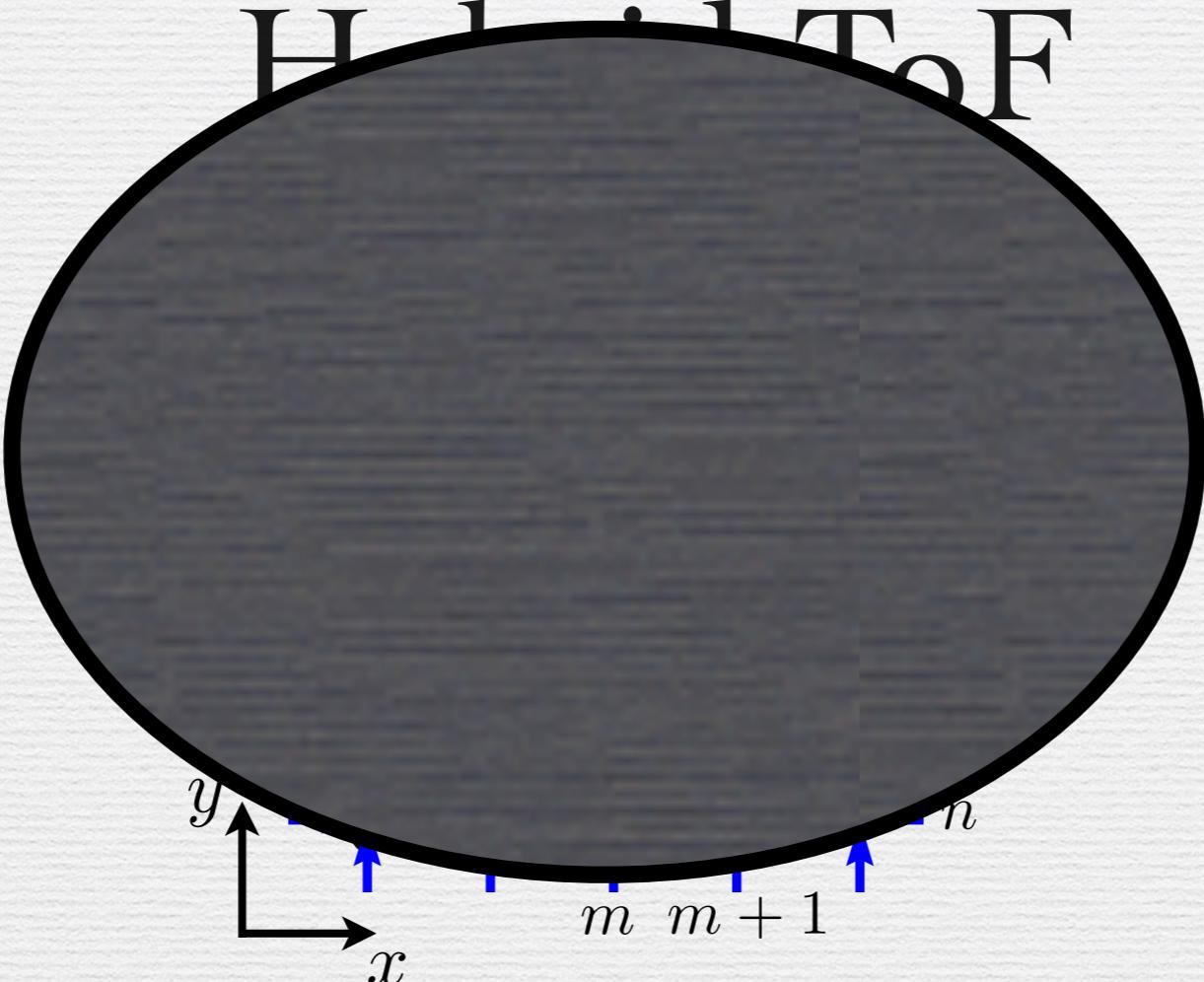
Hill ToF

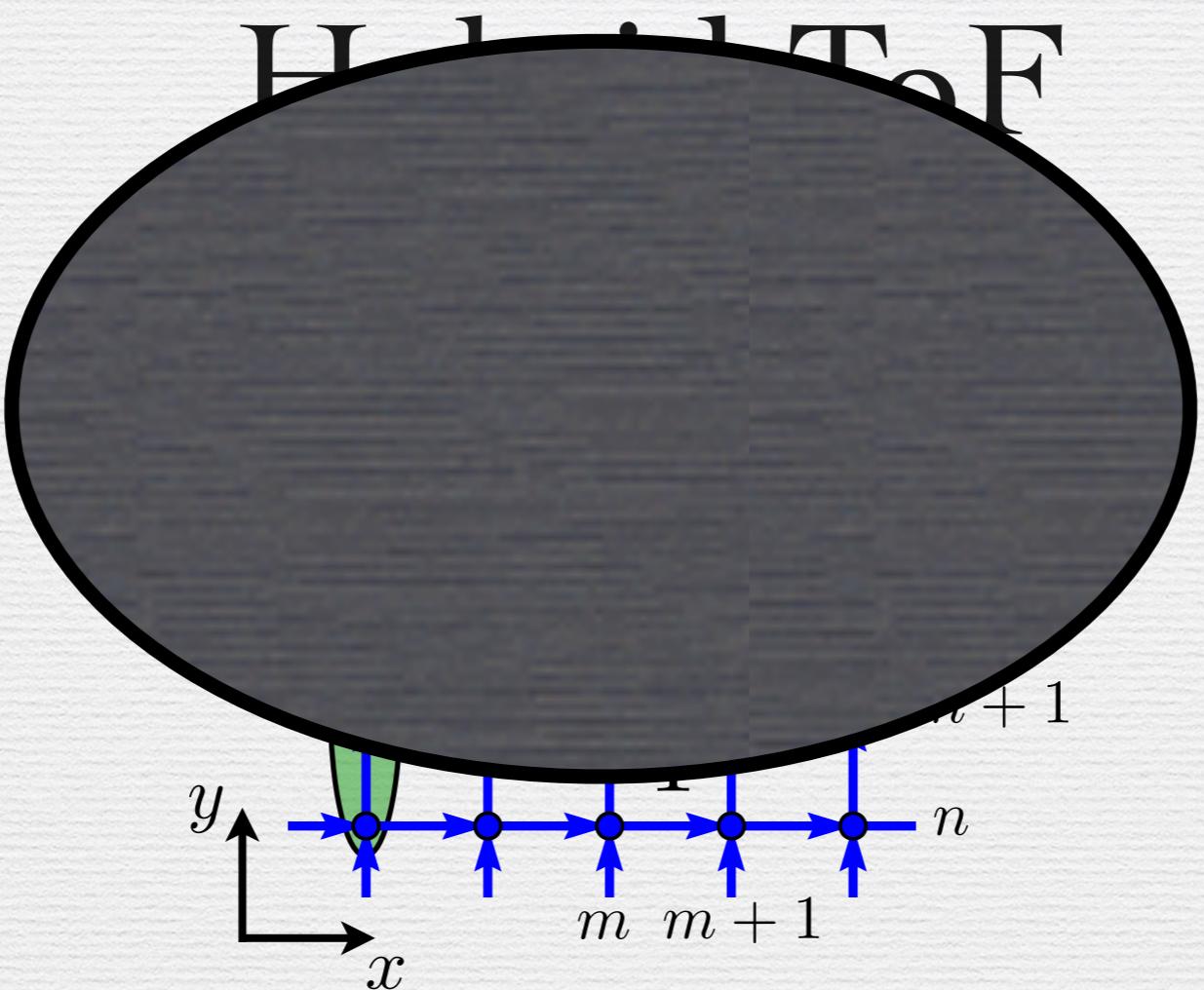


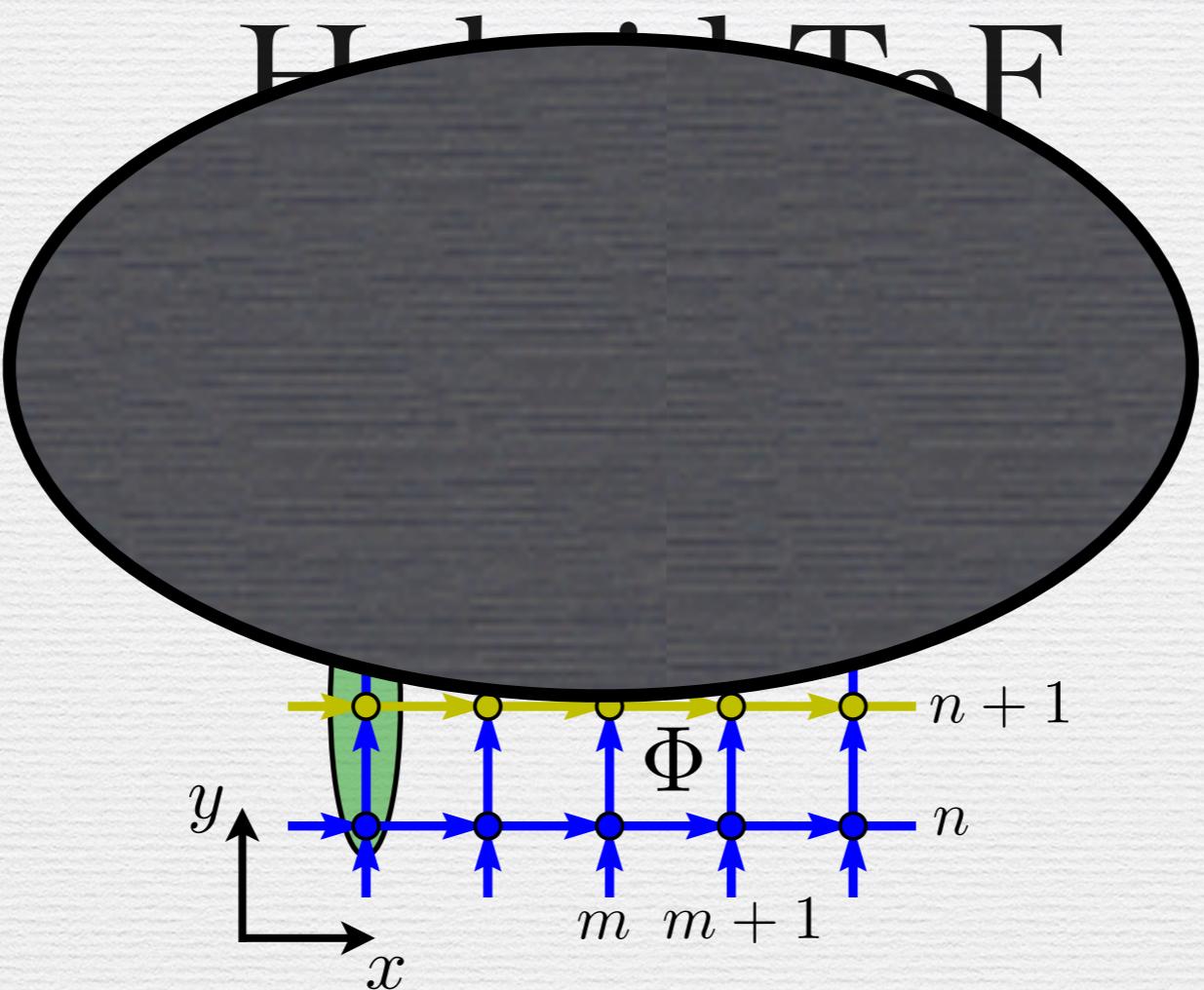
HightToF

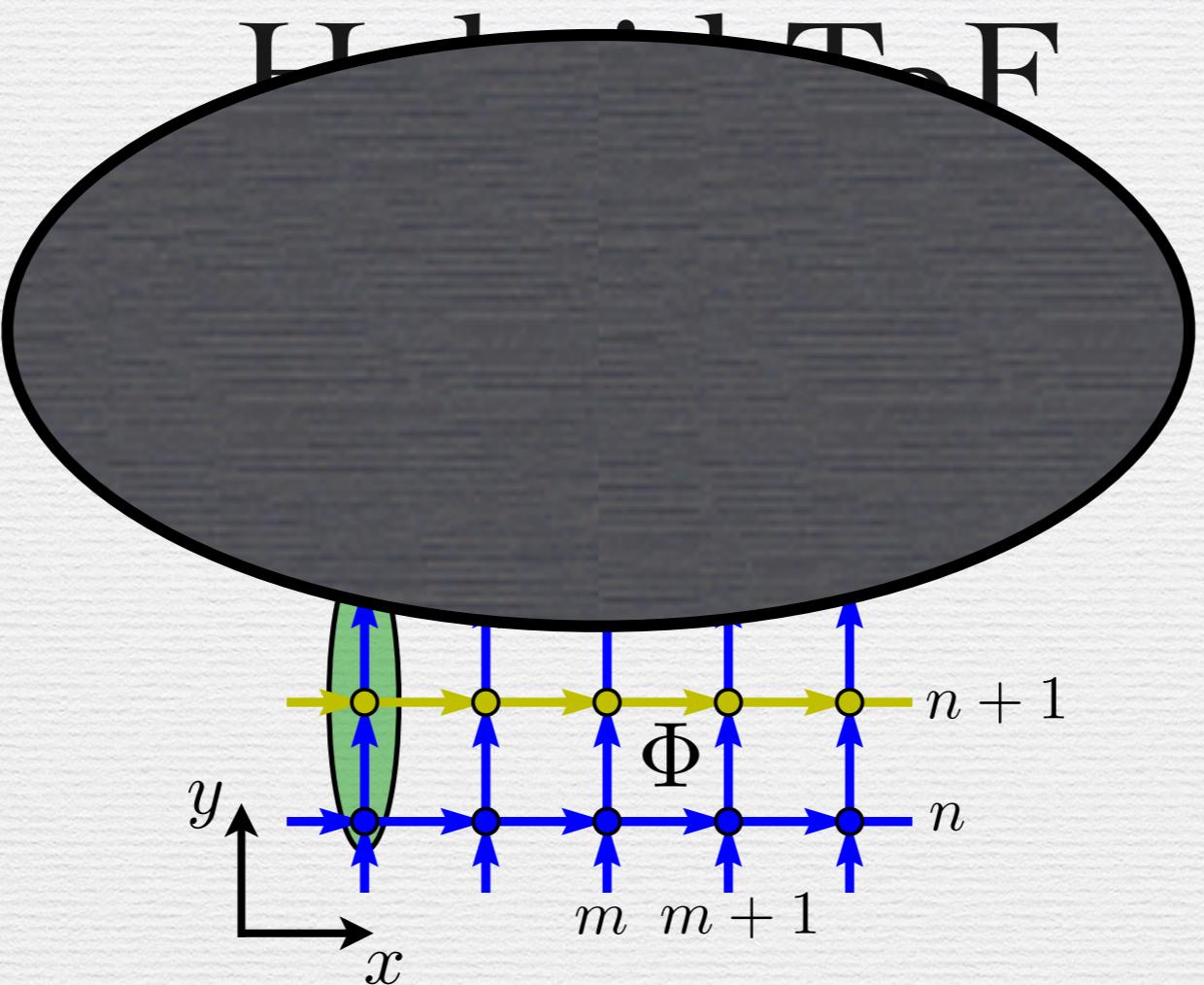


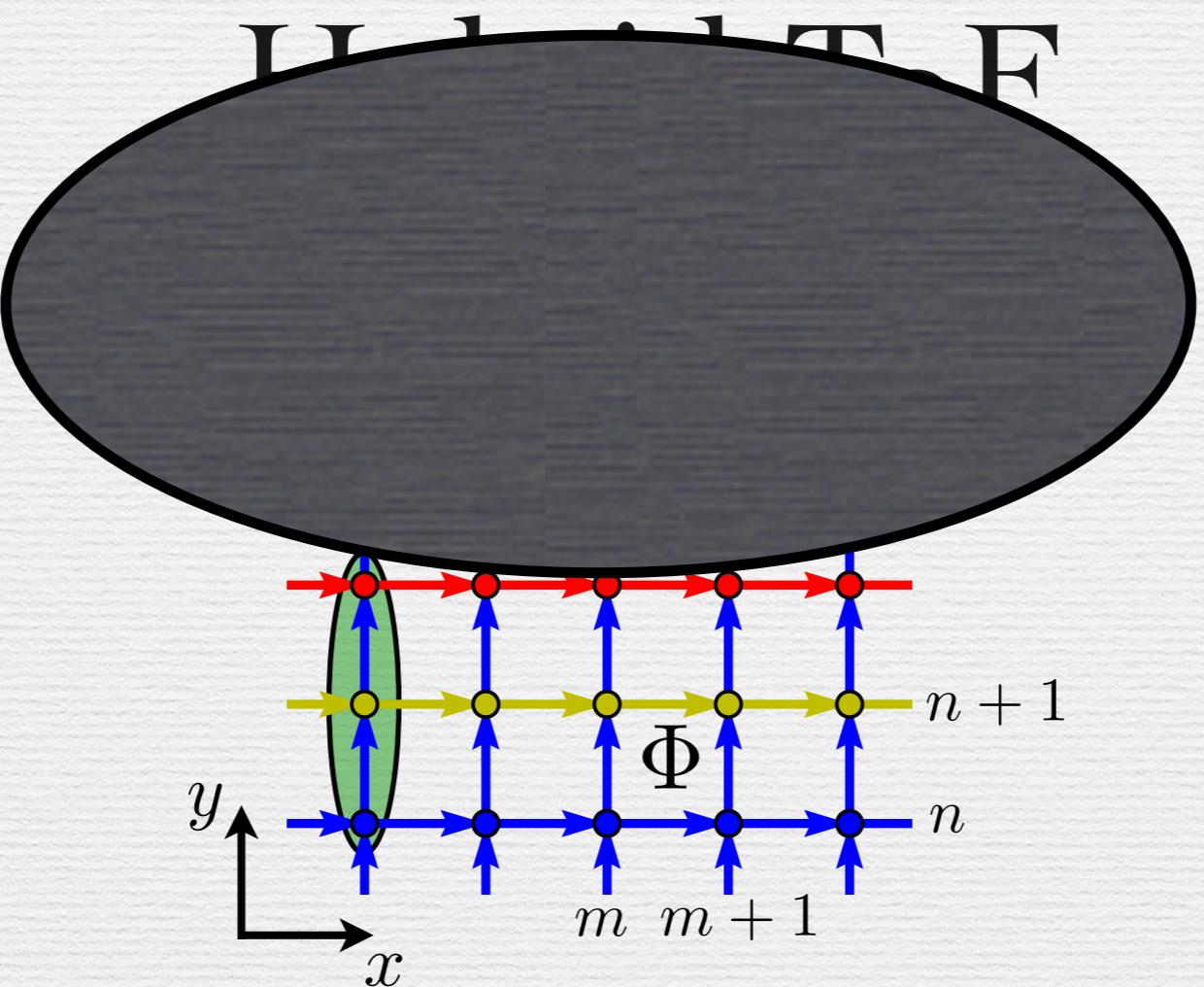
Hf<sub>1-x</sub>T<sub>x</sub>F

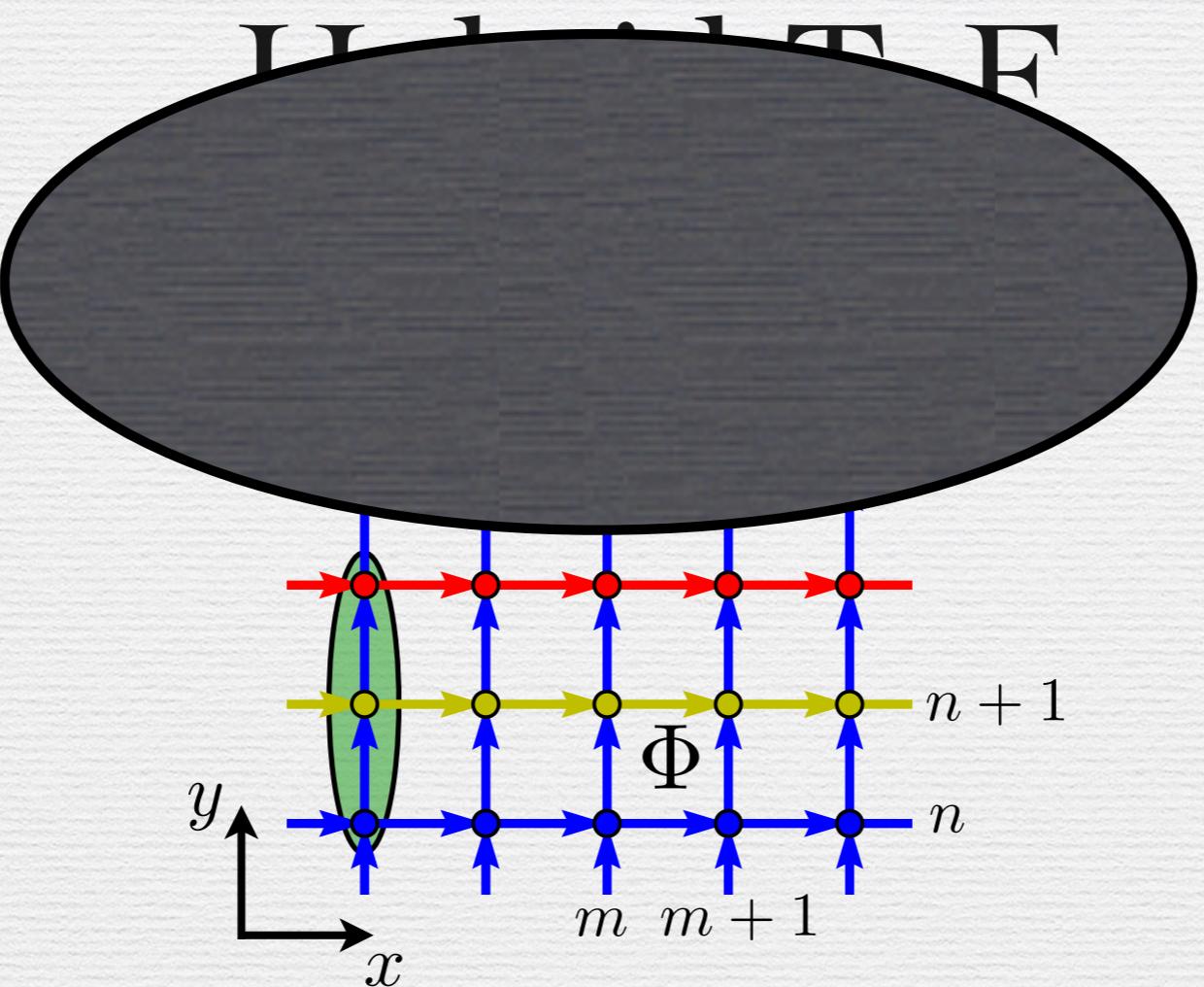


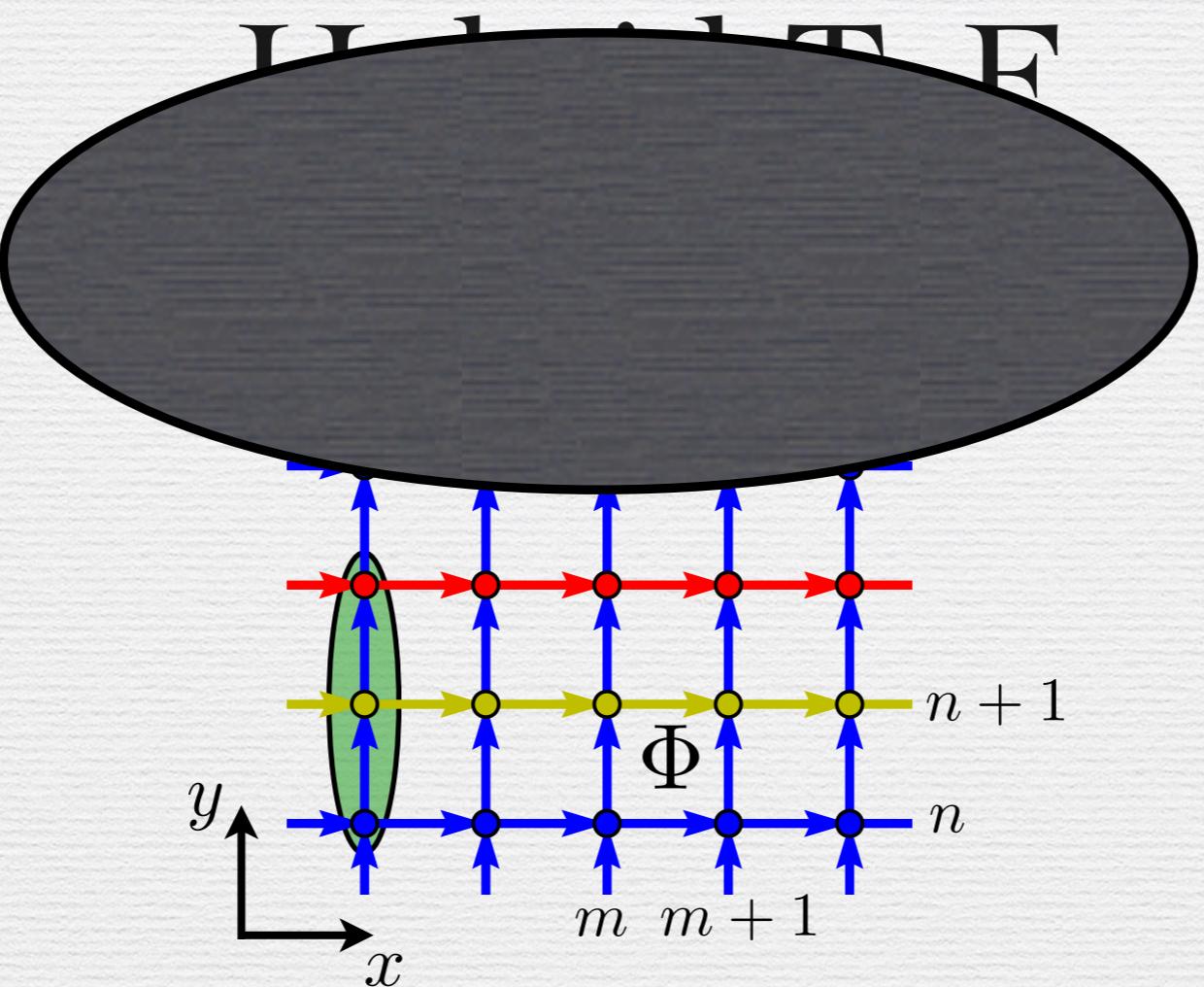


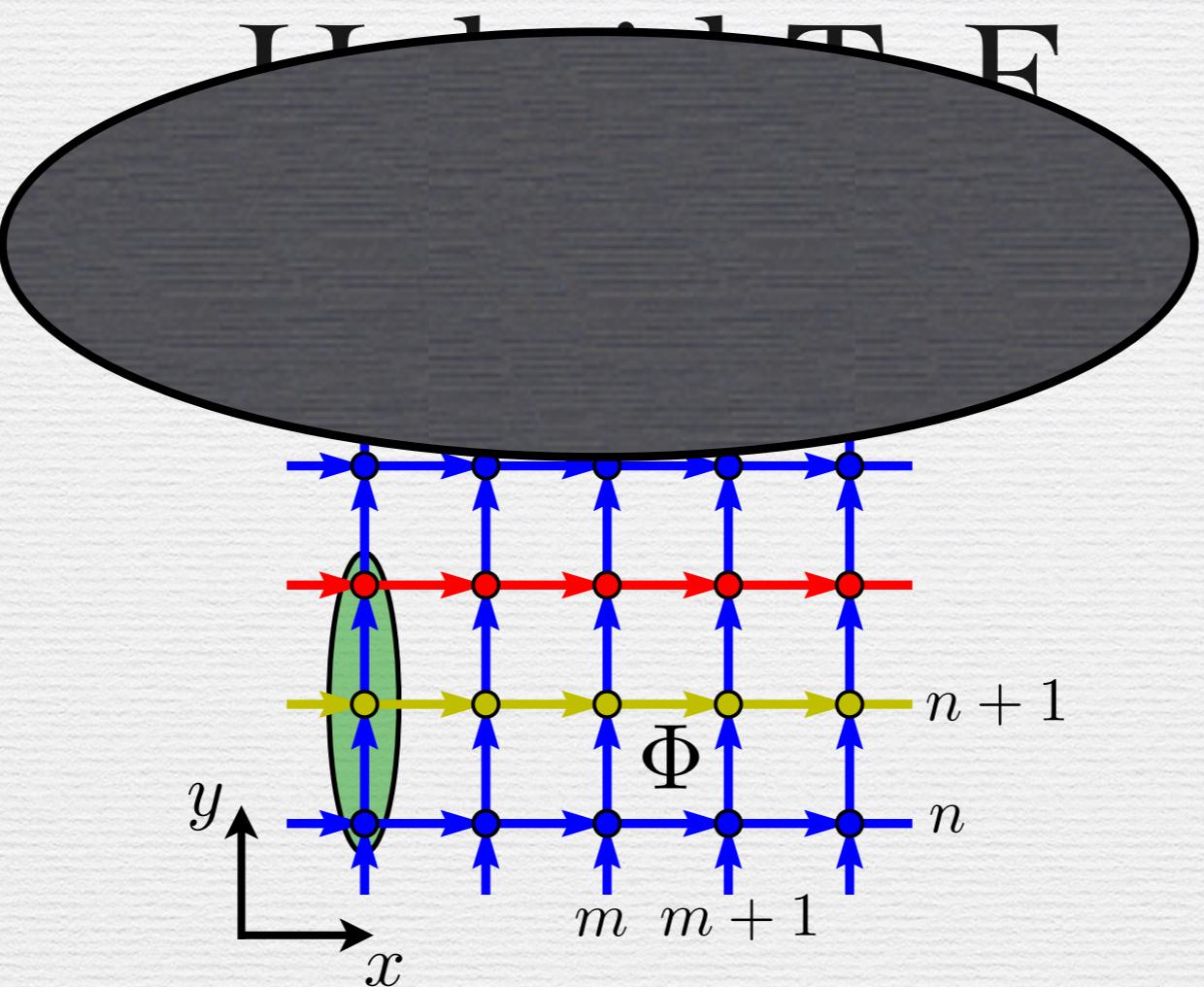












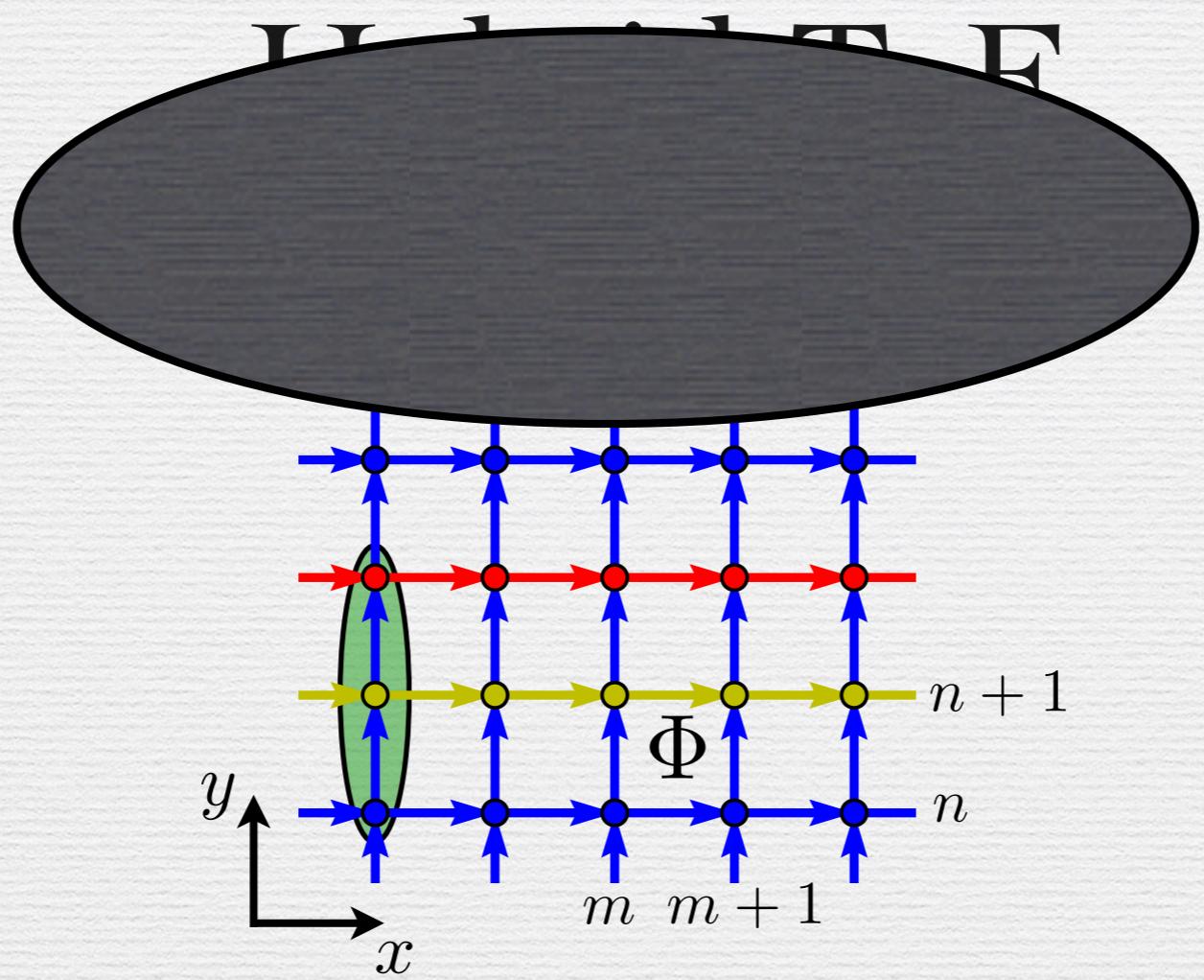
$y$

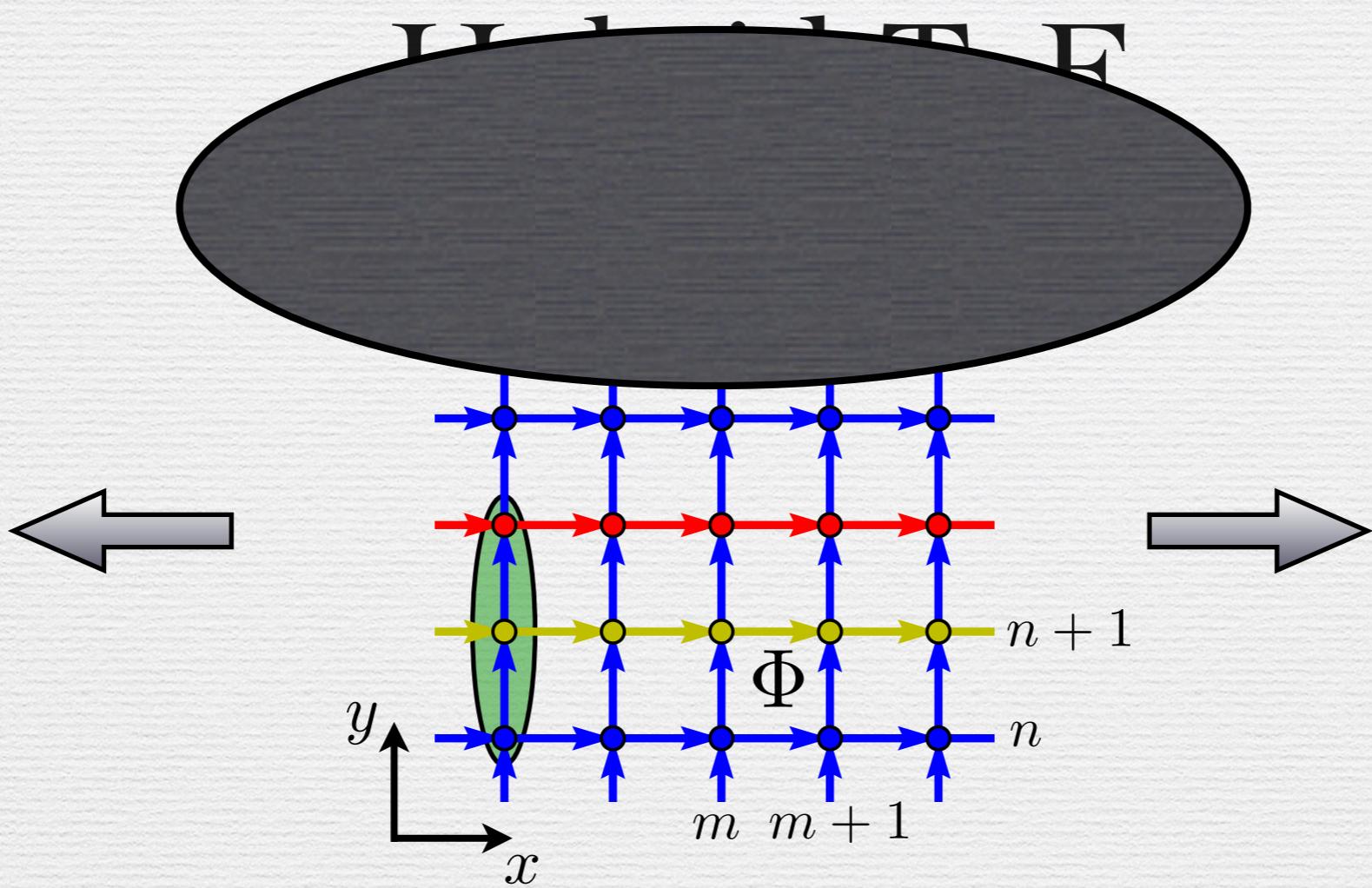
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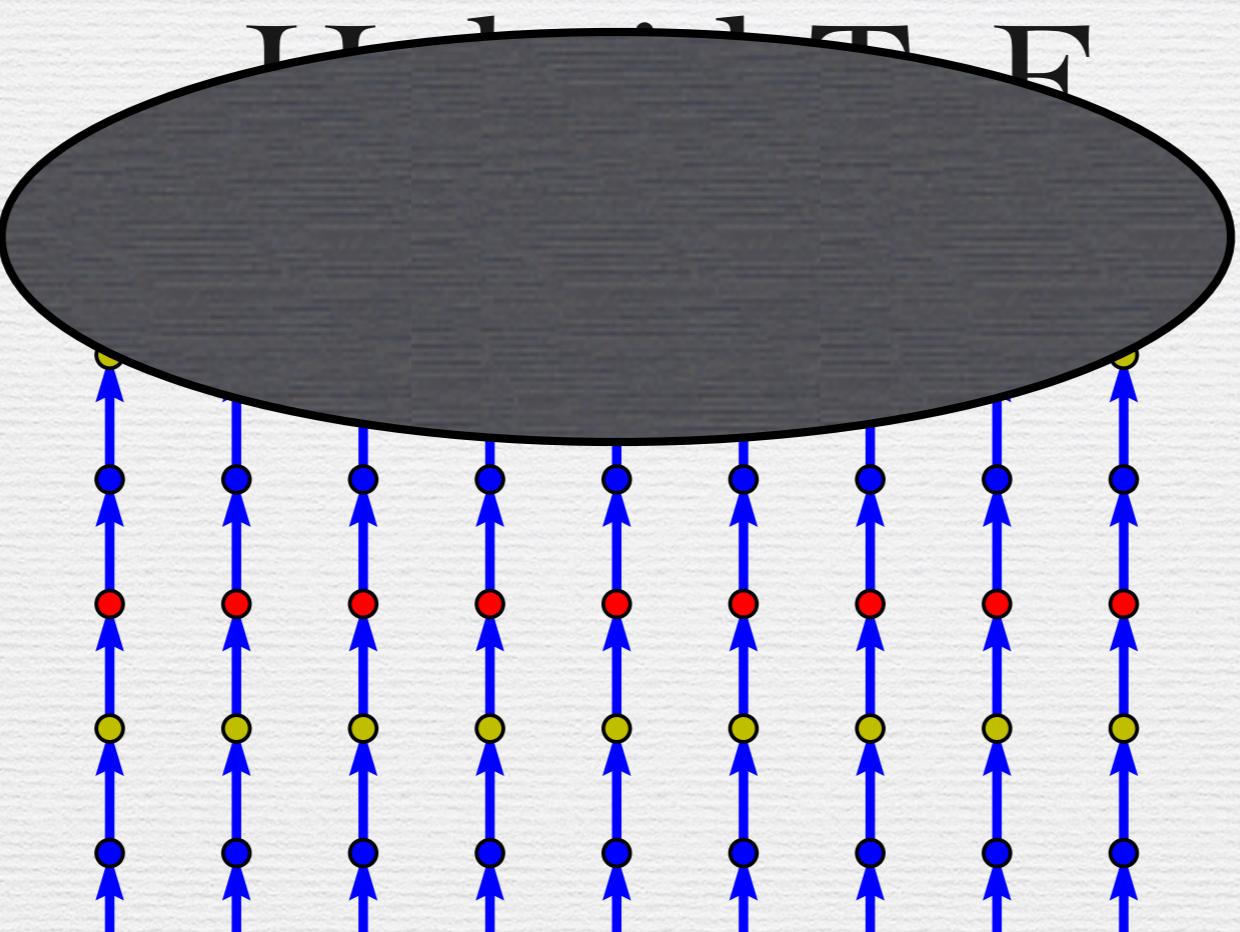
$m \quad m + 1$

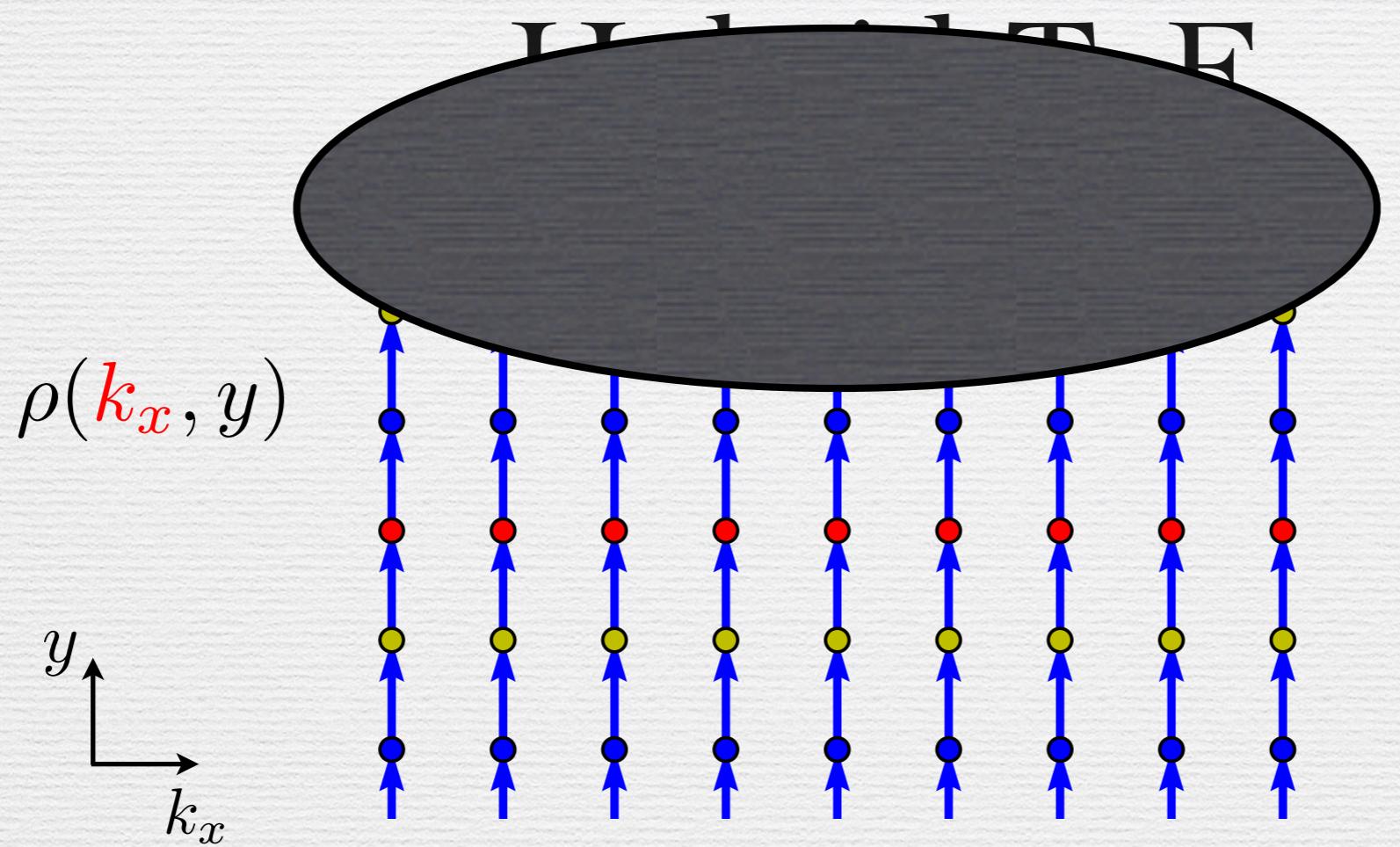
$n + 1 \quad n$

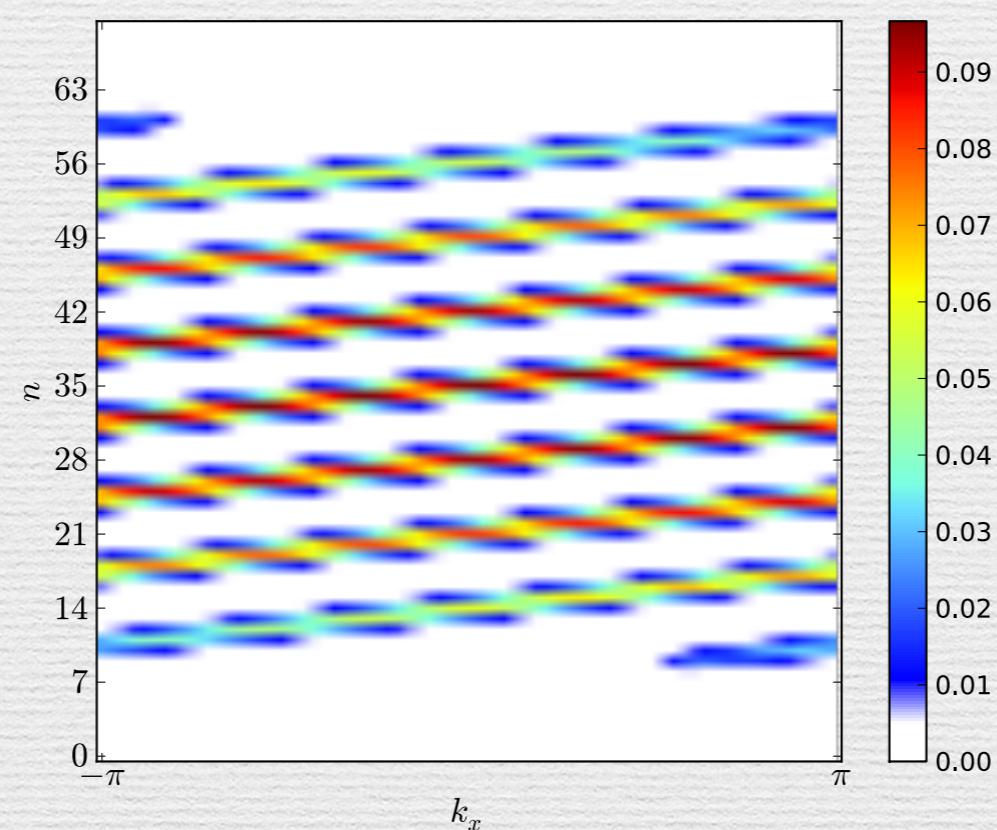
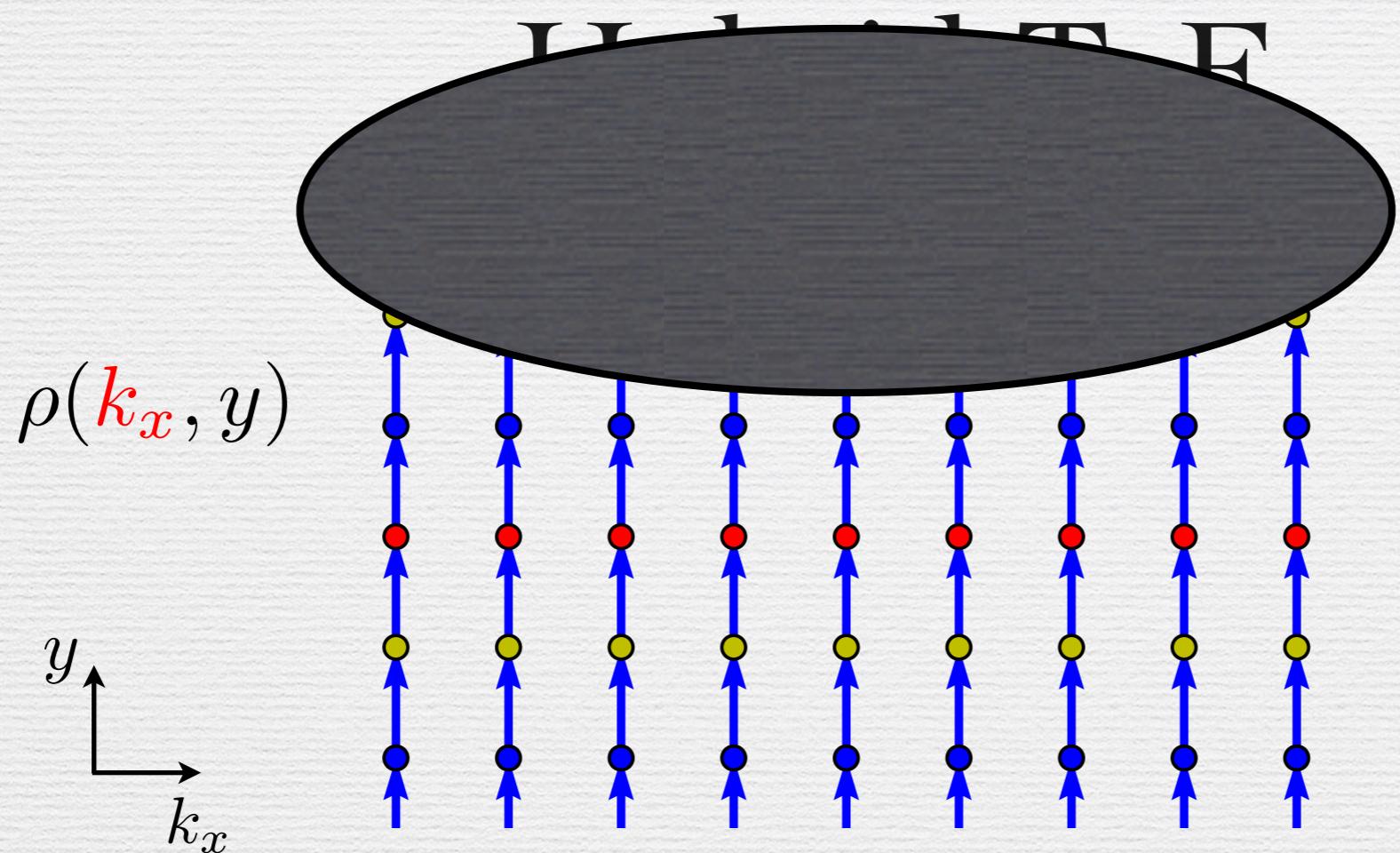
$\Phi$

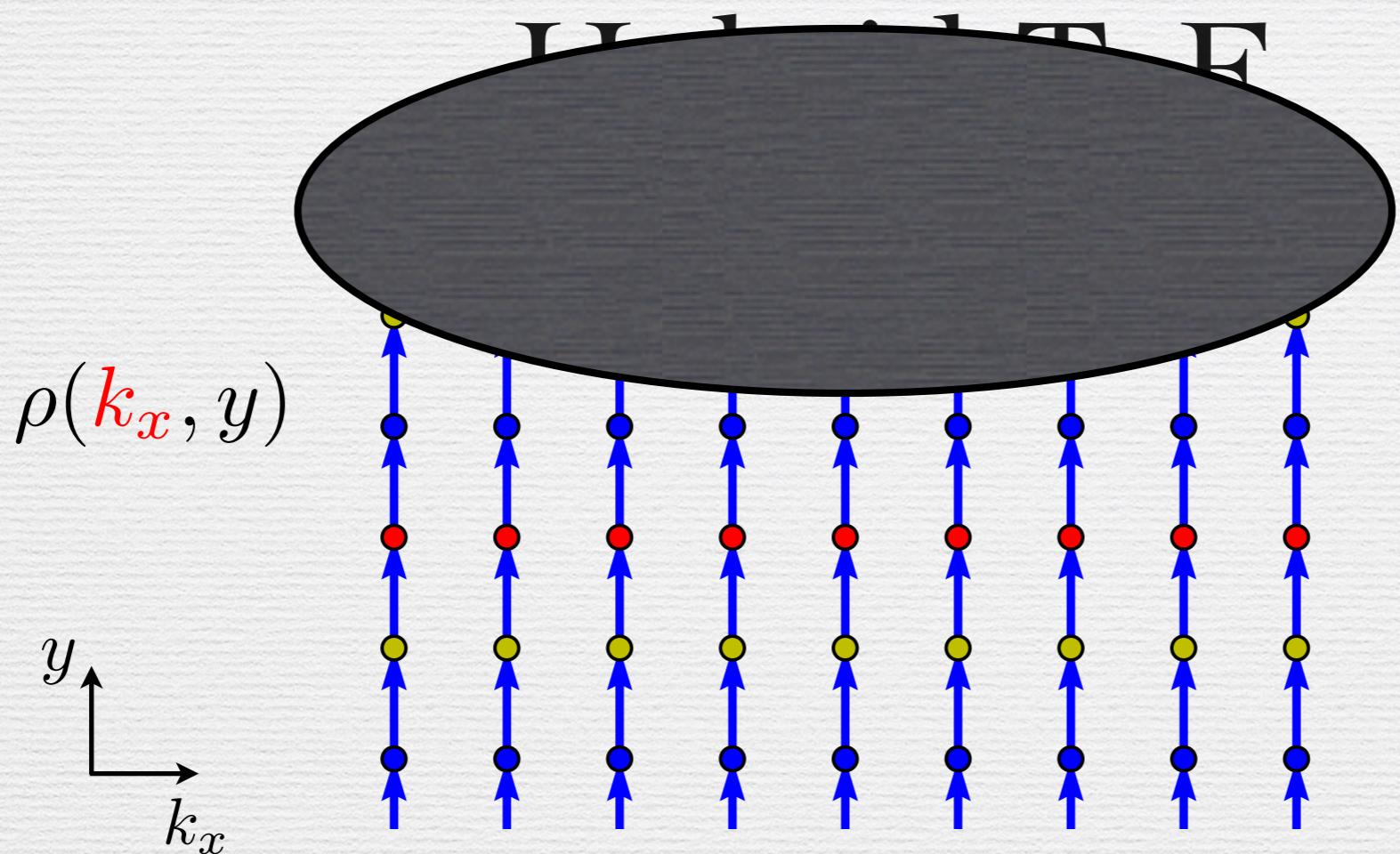




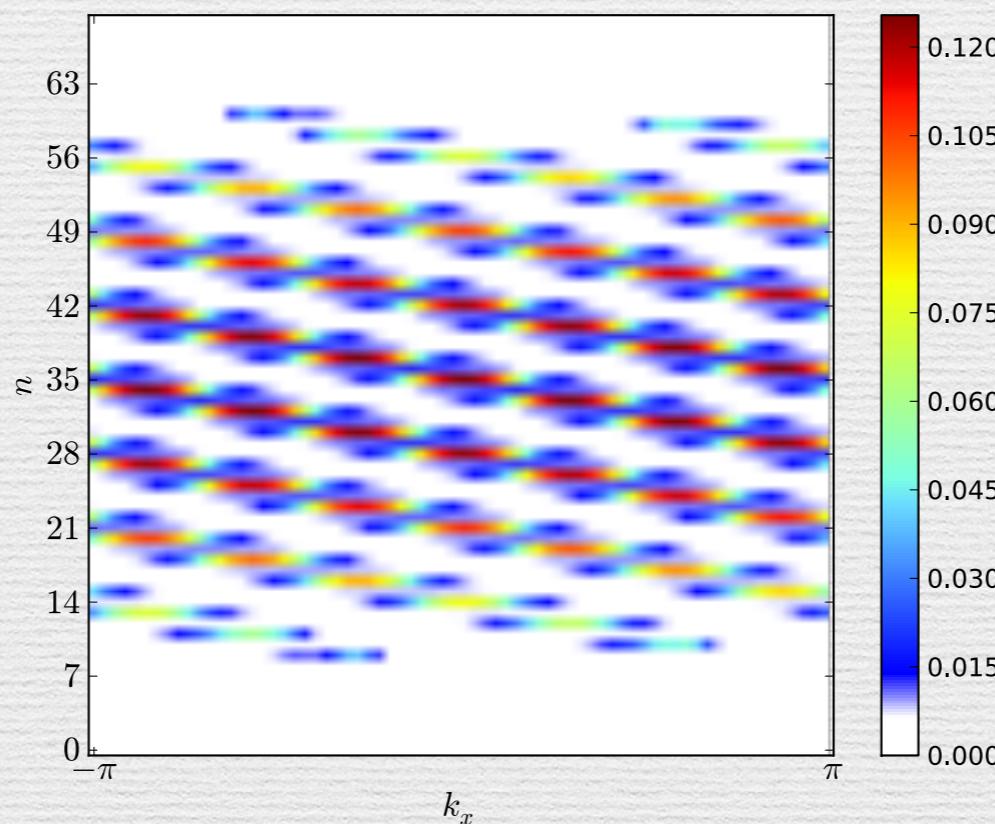


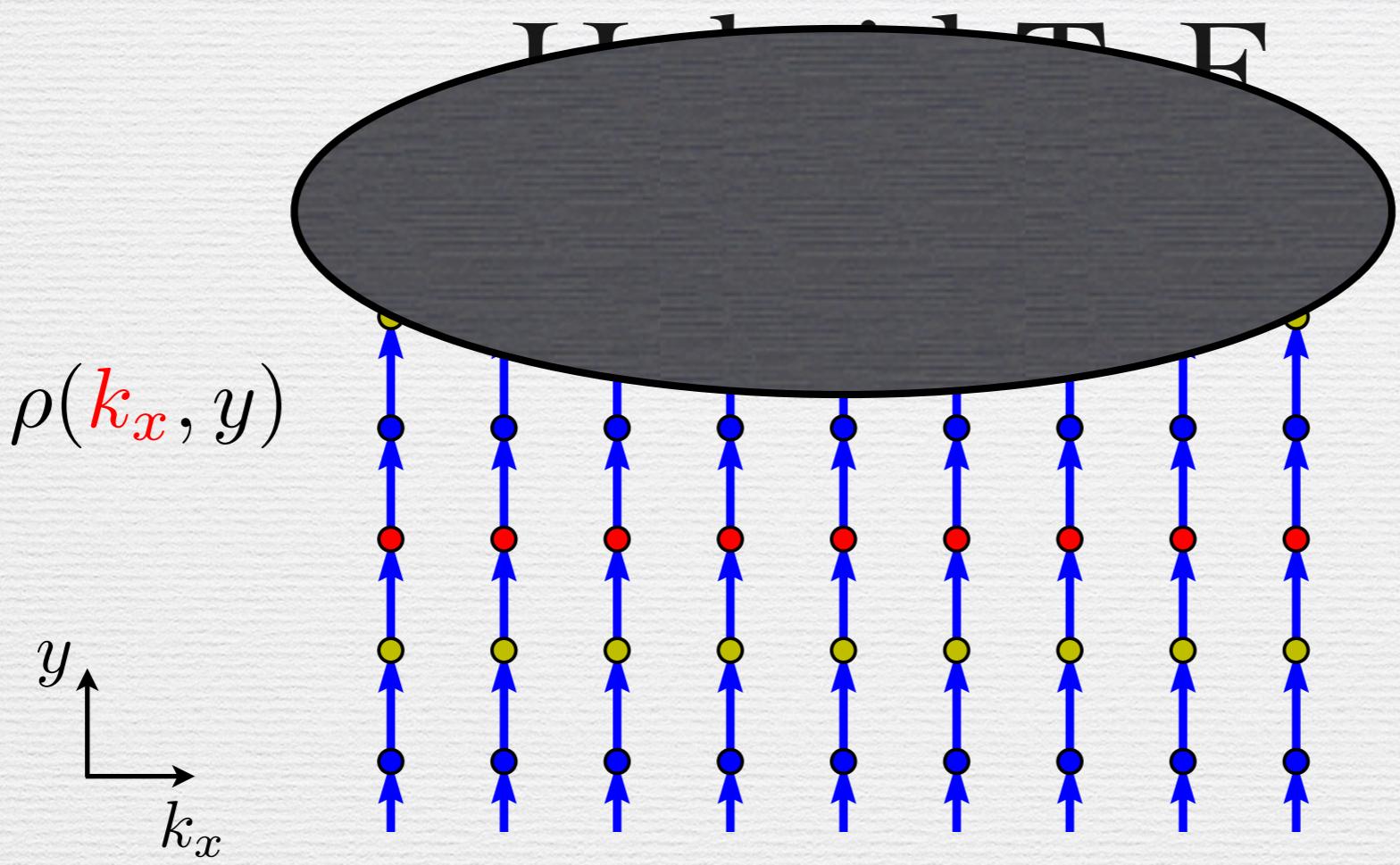




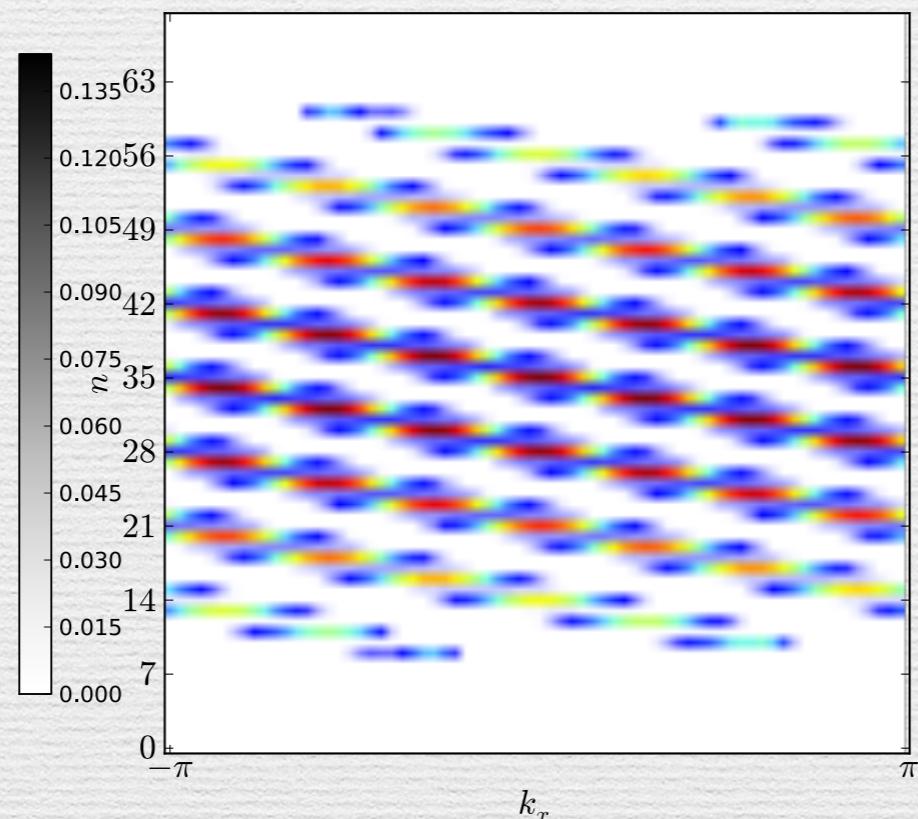
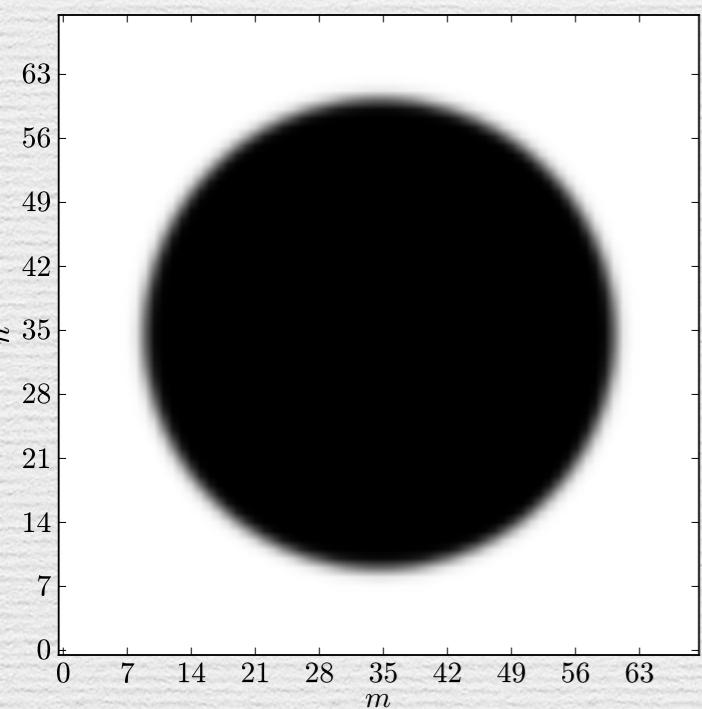


$$\Phi = 3/7 \quad C = -2$$

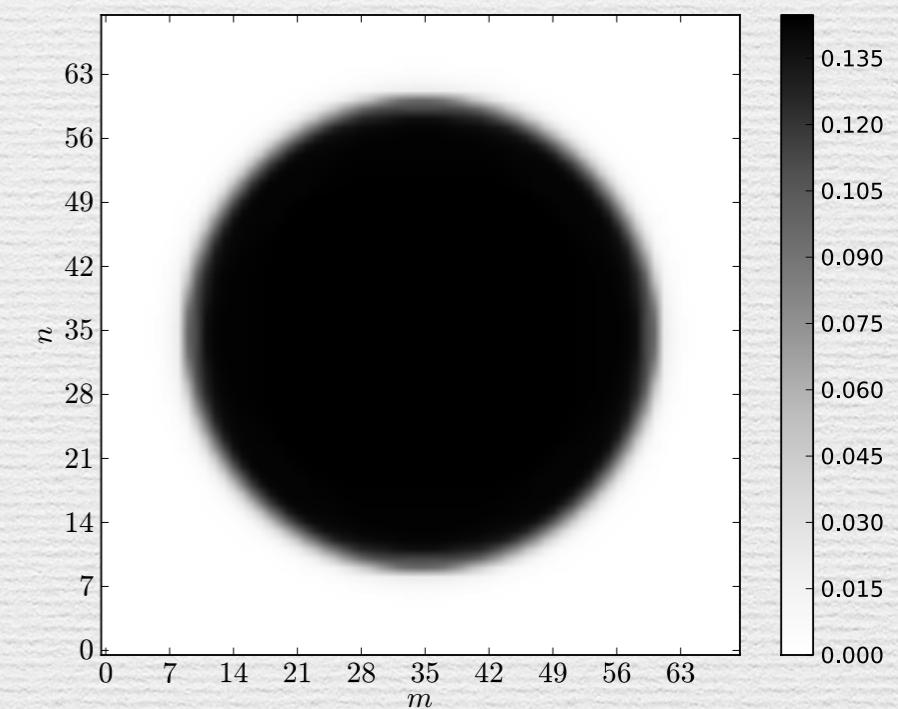




$\Phi = 1/7 \quad C = 1$

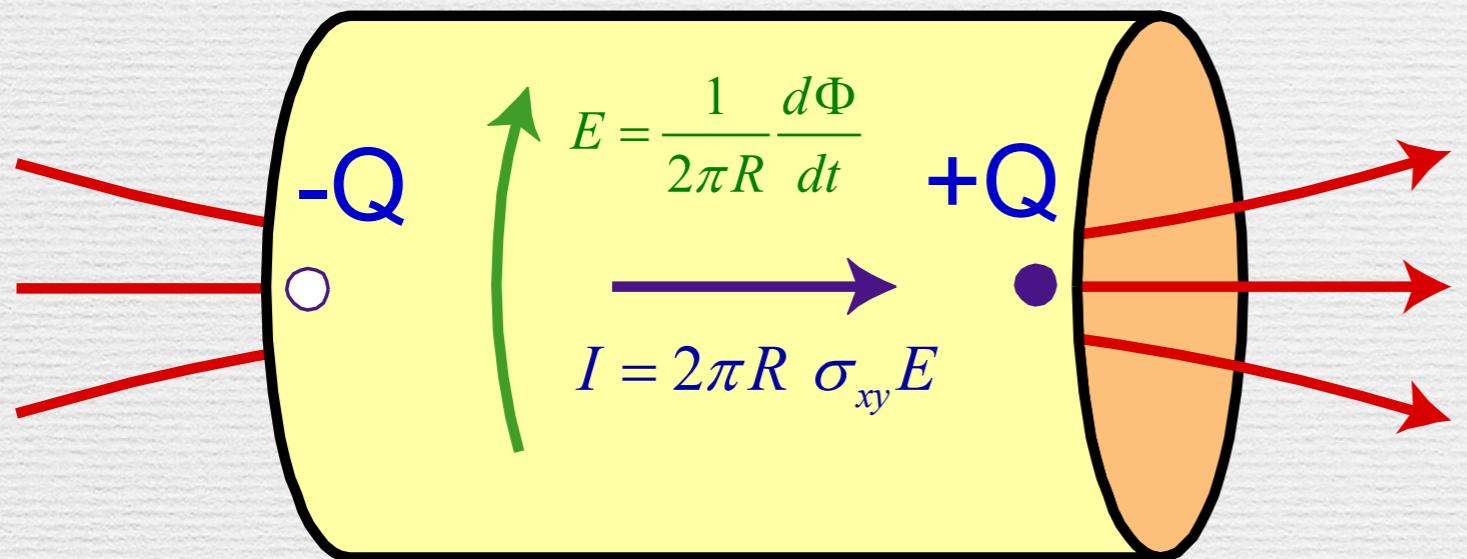


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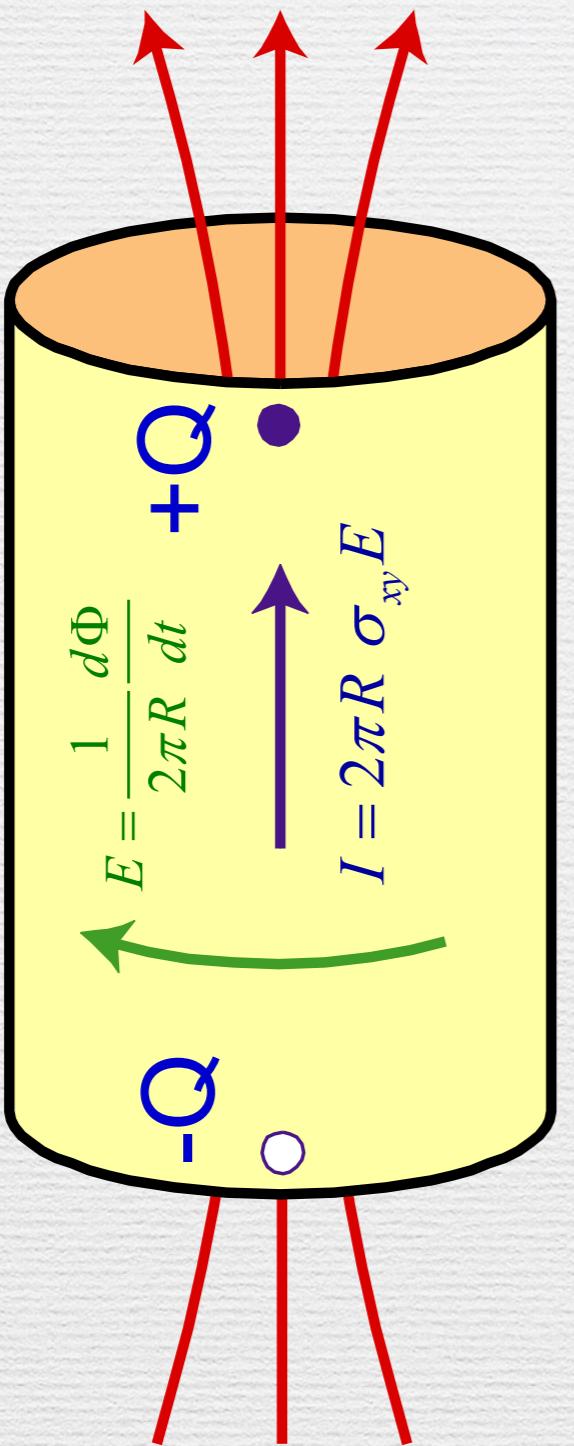
# Why it works?

## Topological charge pumping



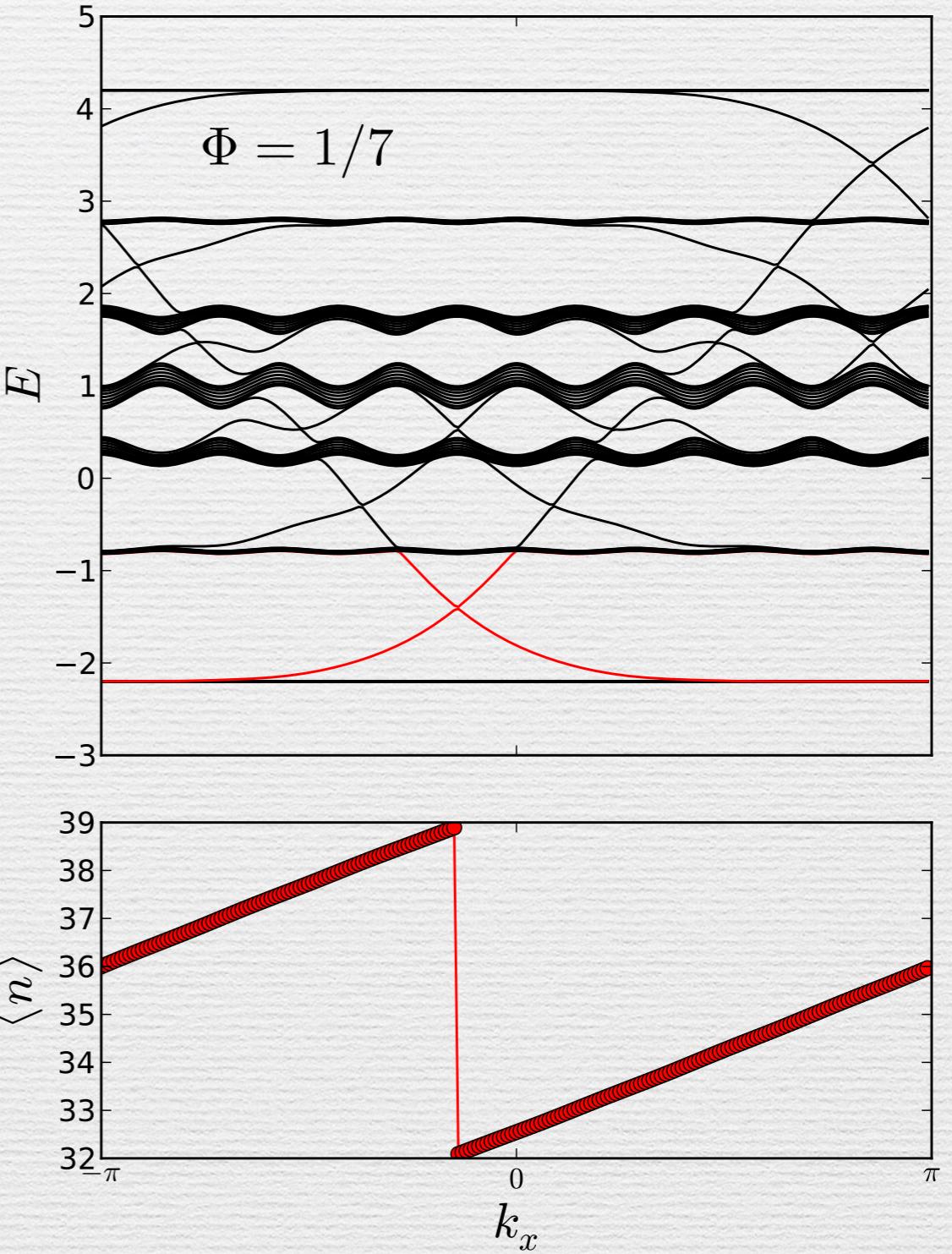
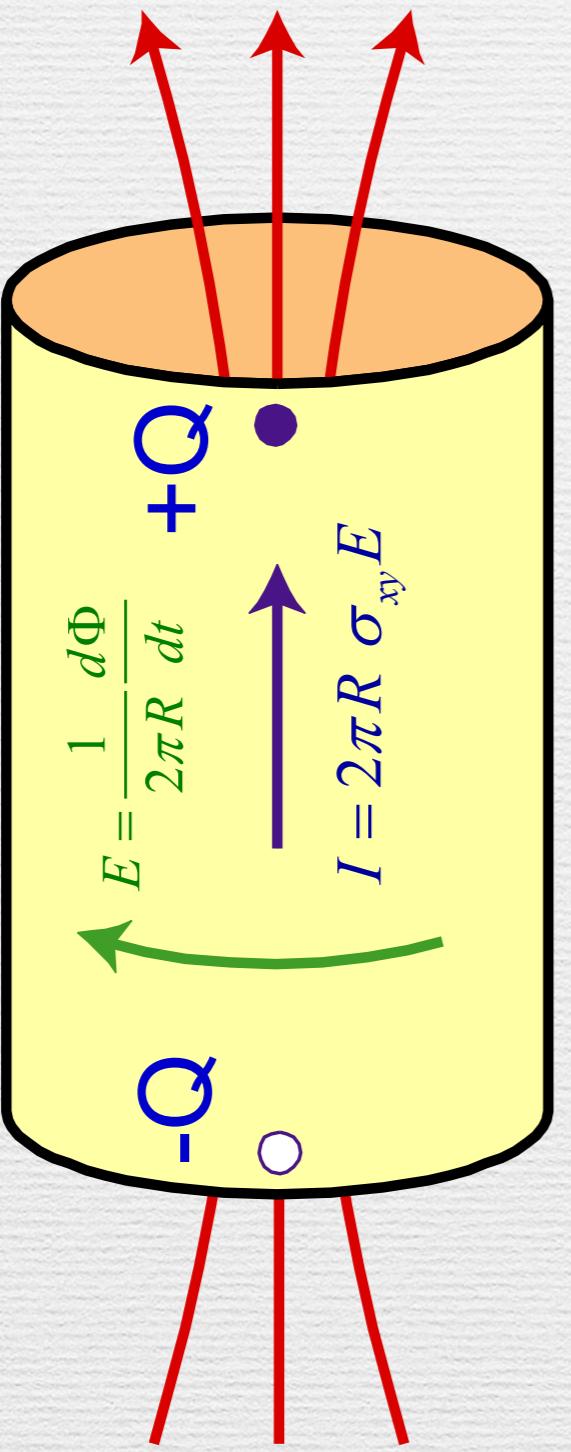
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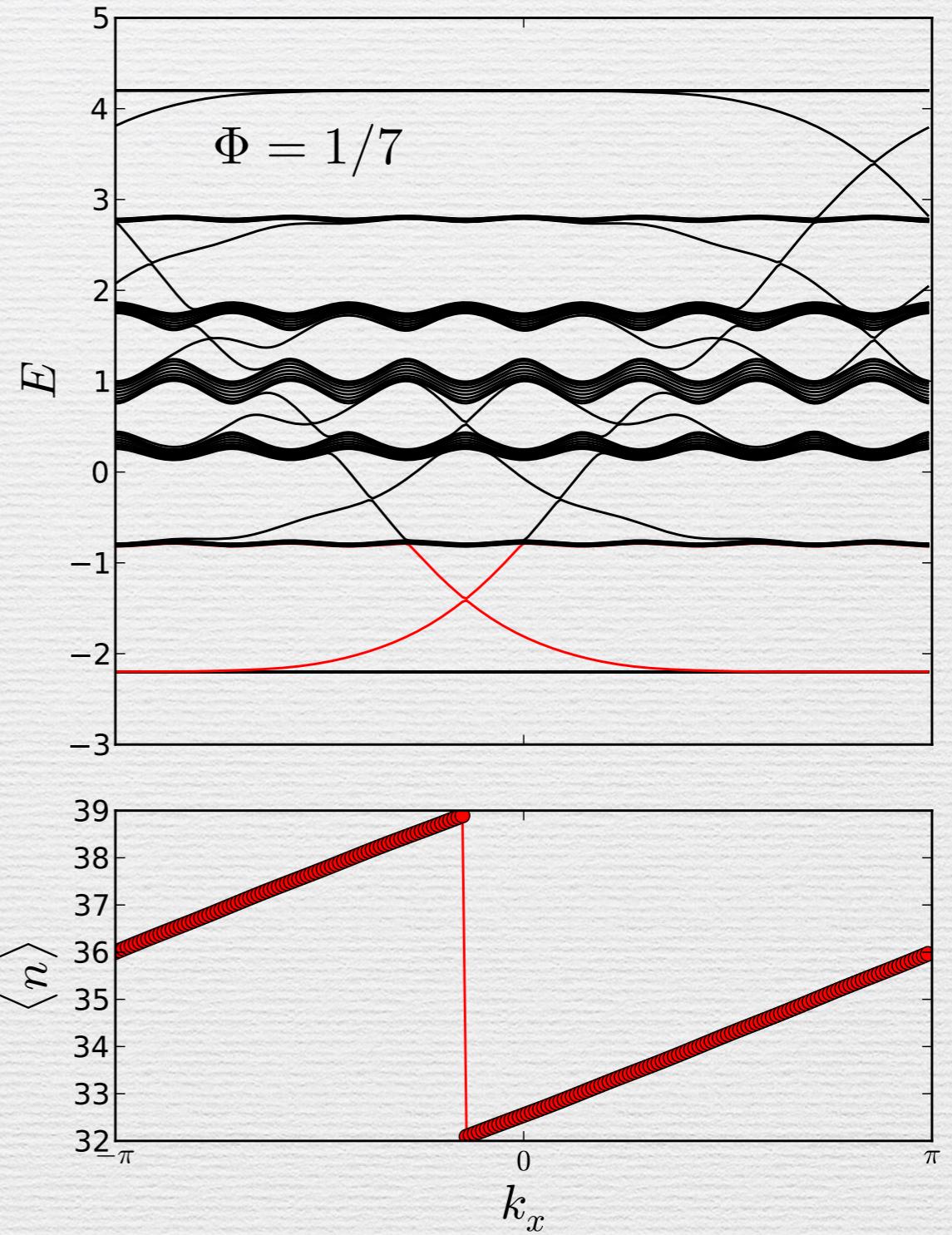
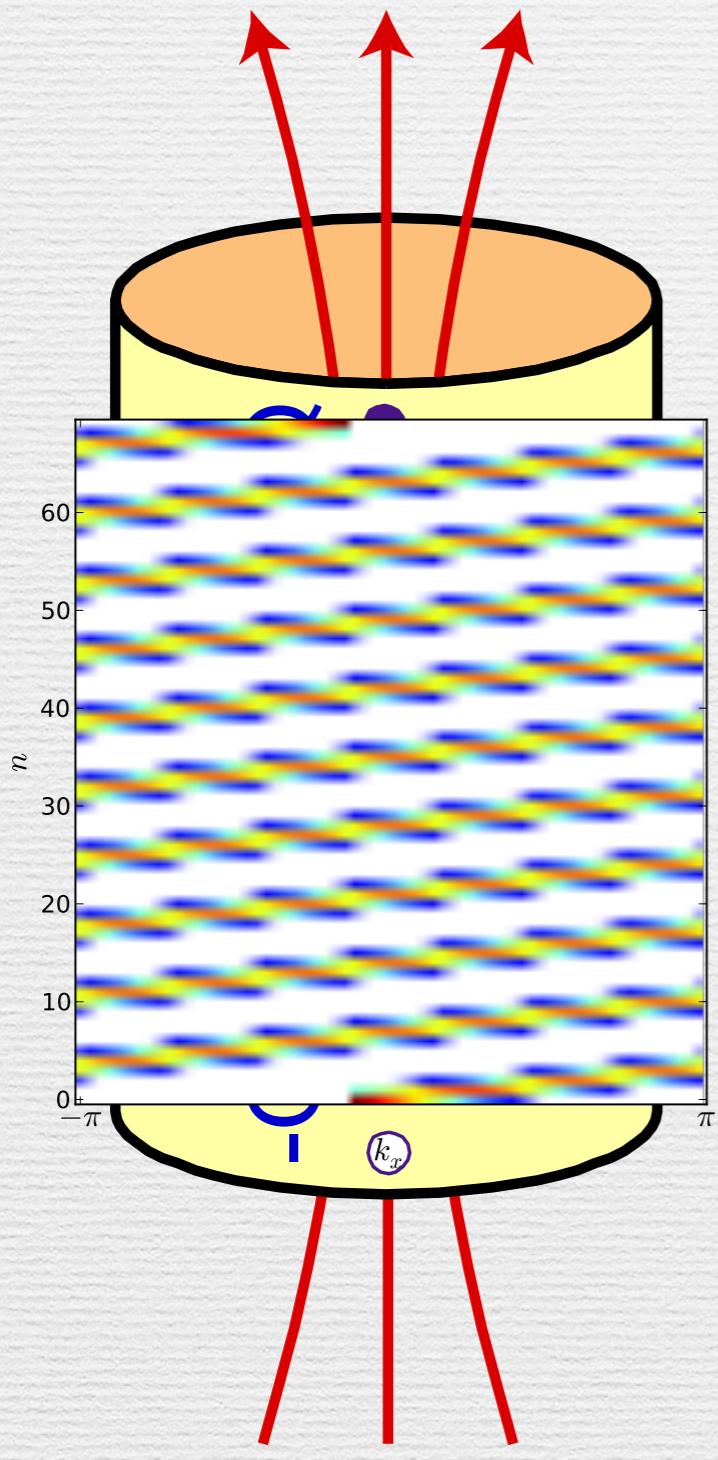
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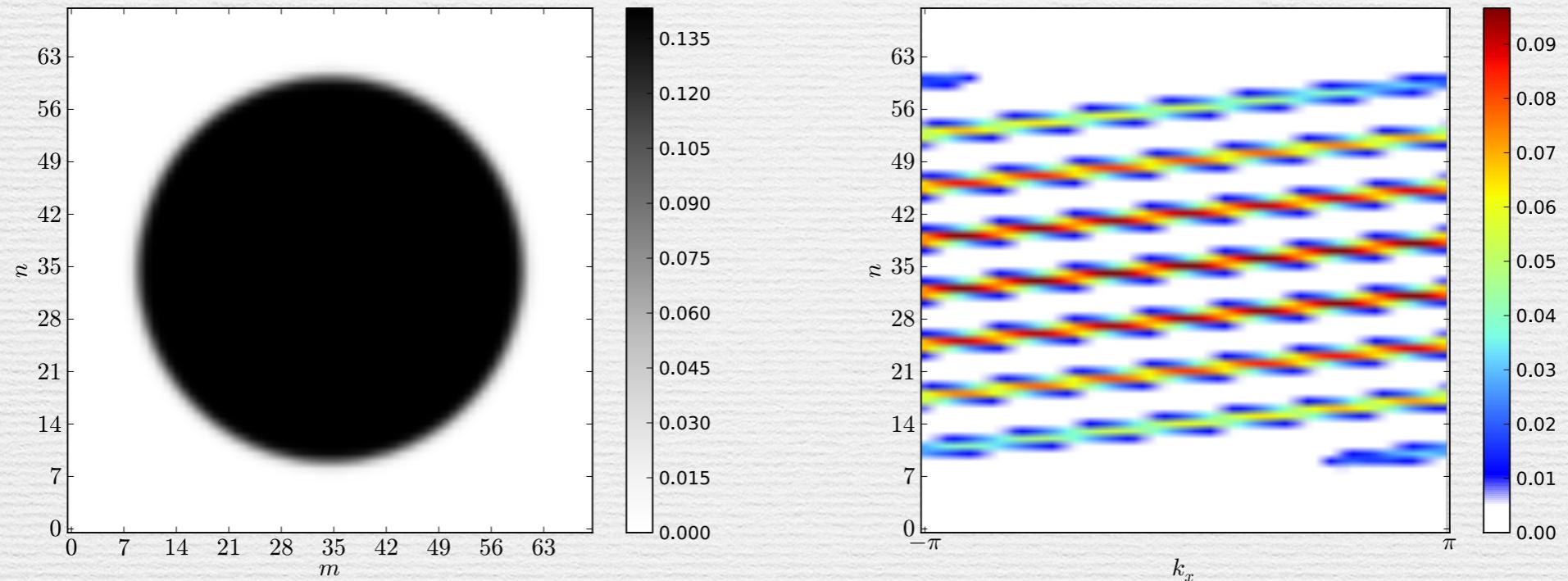


# Why it works?

## Topological charge pumping



# Summary



Topological charge pumping is a common thread  
unifies many features of topological states

Guideline for design and detection of topological  
phases in cold atom systems

Thank you!

# FAQ

Tight binding limit? Do not need  
Edge state modes, fractionalized charge ? Do not need  
Is sliding topological ? Yes